HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,223—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 9 p.m.				
9th July	ORIENTAL	5284		
12th ,,	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10512
23rd ,,	OCEANA	6610		
26th ,,	BENGAL	4656	MONGOLIA	8505
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
13th ,,	VICTORIA	6522	EGYPT	7912
20th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
27th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLAARAT	4890		
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	9550
17th ,,	VICTORIA	6522		
24th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st June, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 22nd July, 1904.
For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July 1904
† VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	22nd July ,,
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,895	20th Aug ,,

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,583	27th July 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 9th July, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 12th July, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th July, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,010 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 26th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 9th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th July, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

TO ALGIERS AND DUNKIRK.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PASSENGERS.

S. S. "HAVRAISE," 4,717 Tons, will SAIL for above PORTS about the end of July. Has splendid accommodation for FIRST CLASS passengers. Cabins on deck. Electric light, French Cuisine and wine free.
Fare, Rupees 100 per adult.

Apply to
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Agents.
Compagnie Havraise Peninsulaire de Navigation a Vapeur, 22nd June, 1904.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.
For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 7th July, 1904.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2085	Ihle	14th July 1904.
S. S. BUNDESRATH	2080	Ahrens	1st Aug 1904
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertsen	11th Aug 1904

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 4th July, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
LEVANZO	5,000	F. Viola	15th July 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Sept. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1904.

SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
Excellent accommodation.
G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwook and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs of made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

McDOWELL & CO.'S, LIMITED,

"LIGHT OF ASIA"

AND

"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India,

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Aus. 12 & Re. 1-4
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of badness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual cure of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., &c. Practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE REVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND Co., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the title of ZERZURA. The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAKOUMA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

Sold by Treacher & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS:

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "BRITANNIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 7th July, 1904.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 7th instant, and are requested to take delivery of their respective CARGO landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All claims for Damages, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the steamer on the 16th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Coy.

No. 23, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT, Central Disinfection Depot, Jullundur City, upto the 31st July, 1904, for the supply, in whole or in part, of the following Articles to the Central Disinfection Depot, between October 1st, 1904, and March 31st, 1905 :—

Name of Articles.	Probable requirements.
Perchloride of Mercury	3,103 lbs.
Hydrochloric Acid (Commercial)	10,076 lbs.
Disinfecting Fluid, Little's, Dussek's or Similar Fluid	2,959 gallons.
Fine New Green Crystals	718 tins.
Stoneware Jars, 2 1-2 gallons	449
Jullundur Pattern Stoves	447

Except in the case of "Jullundur pattern stoves" Tenders must be accompanied by samples of the Articles.

Forms of the Tender and further particulars can be obtained on application to the abovenamed officer.

The acceptance of any Tender will be conditional to the execution of an agreement.

The Superintendant, Central Disinfection Depot, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NO DOUBT

Imitation is the Highest Flattery !

We will give

Rs. 5,000

FIRST PRIZE, Rs. 2,000 CASH

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles :—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN,
Re. 1/8.

Pure Sliver LADY'S NECK CHAIN,
Rs. 2/8.

Set of PURE SILVER STUDS,
Rs. 3.

English Lever Round TIMEPIECE,
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 3/8.

English Lever Square TIMEPIECE,
(WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 4/8.

Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH,
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS ?

(Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money ; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.)

Prize Tickets issued free of cost up to the 6th August 1904, and the drawing will be held on the 13th August 1904, on the Art Union Principle in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.

PRIZES.

Prize Cash			Rs. 2,000
1 Do.	"		200
1 Do.	"		100
20 Prizes	"	Rs. 10 each	200
500 Do.	"	" 5 "	2,500
523 Prizes			Rs. 5,000

EXTRA PRIZE, Rs. 300.

N.B.—Out-Station Orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. System only.

And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron Phosphorus, Coca, and Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

TO BE LET, 3RD FLOORS in Green Street, 2ND FLOOR in Tamarind Lane, for Office or Residence. Apply BATLIBOI & Co., Forbes Street, Fort.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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CHRONIC DISEASES have been successfully cured by ELECTRICITY and ADVANCED THERAPEUTICS after different forms of DRUG TREATMENT HAD FAILED. On hearing what you are suffering from, you will be informed by what SCIENTIFIC METHOD you can be cured. For particulars, diseases cured, etc., apply to the DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, MEDICO-ELECTRIC INSTITUTE, 13, Forbes Street, Fort.

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CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

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MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BAGS OF GRAIN, LOOSE GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co's Carnac Bridge Station.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 12th Inst, at 3 p. m., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co's Carnac Bridge, Station.

A quantity of bags of cotton seed, rape seed, poppy seed, linseed, cotton and wool pickings and loose heaps of grain and seed and other miscellaneous goods.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th July, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 60 BARRELS COAL PITCH.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

Ex S. S. Crewe Hall.

I A 1-30—30 barrels each 4½ to 5 cwts gross coal pitch.

Ex S. S. Alnwick.

I A 31-60—30 barrels each 4½ to 5 cwts gross coal pitch.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 200 KEGS ROSE NAILS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Unclaimed Warehouse No. 10, Victoria Dock, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the dealer, Moosabhoy Abdulally—

Ex S. S. Othello.

A 400 A & Co. Y 801-1,000—200 Kegs each 1 cwt. nett patent wrought strong Rose nails flats Double S brand 1 1-2 to 9 inches.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator of the estate of the late R. R. Menneer, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m., the undermentioned effects viz :—

Delhi carved teapoy and stands, table and wall ornaments, China flower pots, vases and baskets, copper and brass idols, vases and bowls, glassware and crockery, table-hanging and wall lamps and lanterns, pictures, cane sofa and chairs, rugs, gladstone bag, child's rocking horse and perambulator, ice box, reed and bead curtains, photographic camera with lense and accessories, cane tiffin basket, one D.B. hammerless gun by Holland and Holland in leather case, single barrel rifle by Alexander Henry, single barrel Winchester repeating rifle, revolver, Army and Navy gent's bicycle, &c.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as bentwood chairs, wardrobe, sofas, easychairs, cupboards, almyrah, perambulators, folding cots.

1 S B No. 2 Express Rifle, in good order and accurate.
1 S B "360 Express Rifle, in good order and accurate.
1 national cash register new.
2 cases saddlery.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr Edwin Smith, consisting of wearing apparel gramophone, metal watch and sundries.

The effects of the late Major E F Marriott consisting of travelling liquor case, coffee machine, roasting jack and mincing machine.

AT 2 P.M.

Several second hand gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 glass front double-seated brougham.
1 second hand victoria.
1 strong built vis-a-vis.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, ENGINE, &c., OF A WASHER MAKING FACTORY.

On TUESDAY, the 12th Inst, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Grant Road, next to new Alfred Theatre, by order of the concerned, the following consisting of 3 punching machines, 1 six feet lathe, 1 three Horse power engine, 1 dynamo and their fittings, implements, &c.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th July, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong country built cabriolet, in fair condition.
1 handsome strong small-paeton with ball bearing wheels in very good order.
1 handsome strong cabriolet, in very good order with a grey pony, harness, lamps, etc, complete.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong bay country-bred pony 14-3 broken to saddle, as well as harness.
1 grey Arab, goes well in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong grey waler horse, 8 years.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P. M., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole of the building materials of houses, Nos. 91-92 Chandanwadi and 25-33 Picket Road.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th July, 1904.

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By "SARAH."

AN INCOMPARABLE COLLECTION OF RECIPES FOR THE KITCHEN.

Invaluable to the Housekeeper.

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COMBRIDGE & Co.,
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by this present take liberty to bring again their

GERMAN SILVER SHEET & WIRE

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IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

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BERNDORF MANUFACTURE.

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or names, which Indentors may demand, but they should beware of imitations.

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Berndorf, in Austria, December 1904.

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WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE :

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point.	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER. Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE :

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Poochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 13,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

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CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND.. " 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... " 400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Manager,

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE :—Calcutta.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS :

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
" 12 " 5 " p. a.
" 2 years 5½ " p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a. compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	...	...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	...	...	" 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	...	...	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS :

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,

MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 ½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2¼ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

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CARRIAGE BUILDER,

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BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles ; also for Naptha Lamps.

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Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 5-8

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 6.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 1-4	=	— 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-4	=	— 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 3-8	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 15-16	=	+ 1-8
2 months hence	26 7-8	=	+ 1-8
Spot in New York	58 3-8	=	+ 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·19 1-2	=	+ 1
Berlin "	20·40 3-4	=	— 1-4
New York Demand	4·87 1-4	=	unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3	per cent =	do
4 months' sight Bank Bills	2	per cent =	+ 1-8
6 " " Fine "	2 3-8	per cent =	+ 1-8
3 " " Fine " Bills	2 3-8	per cent =	unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8	per cent =	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 5-8	per cent =	+ 1-4
7 day market loans	1 5-8	per cent =	unchanged

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 40,00,000

Rs. 16·20	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 3·70	do	Bombay
Rs. 5·80	do	Madras

Rs. 30·70 At 1s. 3 31-32d.
Minimum rate received 14 per cent. Average rate 15·26.
Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 1·90	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. 4·00	do	Bombay
Rs. 3·40	do	Madras

Rs. 9·30 At 1s. 4d.
Minimum rate received 14 per cent. Average rate 16·00.
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 55,30,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 40,00,000
Extra allotments Bills on Calcutta Rs. 4,60,000 at 1s. 4d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 11 1-4, J.-J., firm.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 9 1-4, done.
WHEAT—
White Karachi 27 3-4, J.-A., sellers } firm.
Red Karachi 27 1-2, J.-A., sellers }
RAPESEED—
Brown 31 1-4, A.-S, sellers, firm.
COTTON—
Cotton in New York, 7 1-4.

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow		25-3
" Mutton "		26

Tone—easier.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet, Manchester steady. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6·04 — 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 15-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 700. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·80	5·65	5·52
+11	+10	+3
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·18	5·14	5·12
+3	+3	+3
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5·11	5·11	5·11
+3	+3	+3

Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,000
Do. last year	3,000
Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Do. do Continent	3,000

In New York—

Spot	10·75 + 15
Futures, month of July	10·18 + 11
Do. do. December	9·37 + 9

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 9-16 unchgd.
Futures, month of Sept.	9·49 + 10
Do. do. Dec.	9·21 + 10
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 6th July, 1904 :—

Cotton	4,050 bales.
Wheat	8,020 cwts.
Linseed	9,214 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	7,841 "
Gingellyseed	565 "
Poppyseed	2,222 "
Groundnuts	36 "
Castorseed	3,133 "
Rice	6,156 "
Myrabolams	nil
Cottonseed	nil
Mowrasseed	3,325 "
Gram	705 "
Jowar	1,911 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, THURSDAY JULY 7.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.
Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand 1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 7-32d.

French Francs	3	do	do	169 3-4 to 1-2
Marks	3	do	do	138 137 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	137 1-2
Shanghai	80	do	do	192
Japan	80	do	do	148 1-2

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quite.

Cash	97-15
1st Settlement 1st August	97-11

Money Market Tone very easy.
BANK RATE,—

Bank of England	since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 16th June	3	do
Bank of Bengal	do 23rd June	3	do
Bank of Madras	do 6st May	4	do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quieter.						
Ready	6	0	0			
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.						
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	2	0			
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	11	0			
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	12	6			
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.						
Ready	6	0	0			
Castorseed—Tone steady						
Ready	21	1-4				

WHEAT.—Tone quiet

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 27
Club, No. 1	Rs. 27 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	bales 5,000
Imports	do nil

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·81	5·66	5·33
+1	+1	+1
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·18	5·14	5·12
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl
5·11	5·11	5·11

COTTON.—Tone quiet but steady.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownuggar	...
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 1-4
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 3-8
Bar Silver	26 15-16

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIAN GOVT. COINS.

The following is the statement of Silver Operations at the Bombay Mint from 23rd June to 30th June. In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.

RECEIPTS—

Purchased silver	13
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin from Treasuries, &c	4
Native States coin	...
Total	17

COINAGE—

New Rupees delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department	2
New Rupees made over to Native States	...
Total	2

BALANCE OF GOVT. BULLION AND COIN—

New coin ready for delivery	1
Government Bullion	54
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin	4
Total	59

COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.

Receipts of Bullion for Dollar Coinage	...
Dollars Coined and paid over	...
Closing Balance of Bullion	...

Exclusive of 55 of purchased Silver brought on the Mint premises but not yet received.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 2nd July 1904.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills.

1. Amount to be remitted during 1904-05 ..... £16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 2nd July 1904 ..... £ 4,867,495
3. Balance to be remitted from 3rd July 1904 to 31st March 1905 ..... £11,632,505

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT effect wonderful cures of bad legs and old wounds. If these medicines be used according to the directions which are wrapped round each pot and box there is no wound, bad leg, or ulcerous sore, however obstinate, but will yield to their curative properties. Numbers of persons who had been patients in the large hospitals without deriving benefit, have been cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, when other remedies had signally failed. For glandular swellings, tumours, scurvy and diseases of the skin there is no medicine that can be used with so good an effect, and though the cure is rapid, it is also complete and permanent.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH,

BANAJI—July 7, at 10 p. m., at her residence, Nopean Sea Road, Bai Manekbai, wife of Fardoonji Merwanji Banaji and daughter of the late Jamsetji Cursetji Batliboi. Deeply regretted. Funeral will take place to-day (Friday) at 8 a. m.

IN MEMORIAM.

In respectful memory of our late lamented friend and master, WILLIAM HOWE MIDDLETON (late District Traffic Superintendent, and Major G. I. P. R. Volunteers, Commanding "A" Company), who died at Bombay on the 8th July 1894, away from home and relations but among friends and admirers.
His memory will ever be revered and cherished by us.
Traffic Department, Concan District.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

GASTRELL—GASTRELL—May 19, at Auckland, New Zealand, by the Rev J Clark, Lieut-Colonel H T Gastrell, 41st Dogras, to Maud Marian, daughter of the late Rev J Bolton and widow of the late Colonel G D C Gastrell, Indian Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

MACDONALD—July 4, at Madras. Alec Stuart, the infante son of Alec and Mamie Macdonald.
SHAIRP—July 3, at Coonoor, Mavis Delphina, infant daughter of Lieut and Mrs H F Shairp.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 7-6m, 6-28s. Low water, 0-36m., 0-48s.
Third Criminal Sessions.
Kemp and Co., annual meeting, Sassoon House, 4 p. m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Friday) morning at 11 o'clock.

MR. C. BECHSTEIN, the eminent Pianoforte maker of London and Berlin has been honoured by the Royal Warrant of Appointment as Pianoforte manufacturer to her Majesty the Queen.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Supplementary Mail for Natal, Cape Colony, Delegoa Bay and other places in South Africa per exsra s.s Congella via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m, to-day.

A FATAL CART ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening, Dagdoo Laxmon, a bullock-cart driver was driving his cart along Ahmedabad Street. Accidentally the tarpaulin which covered the cart got loose and blew over him causing him to fall from his seat. One of the wheels passed over his chest and killed him on the spot.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library, on Friday, at 4-30 p.m. Business :—(1) The Minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. (2) Drs. V. N. Bhajekar, S. W. Mahatre and B. S. Munje to be elected members. (3) A short paper on the use of X-rays in medicine and surgery by Dr. L. B. Dhargalker.

RUN OVER BY A VICTORIA.—On Wednesday evening, Thakubai, a Hindu woman about forty years old, while passing along the Kalbadevi Road, slipped and fell. Before she was again on her legs a hack victoria ran over her causing fracture of several of her ribs. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital, but died within an hour of admission.

INFRINGEMENT OF PRISON ACT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of the case in which Ramchandra Mahimaji, a warder in his Majesty's Common Jail, was charged with the breach of Section 42 of the Prison Act by supplying prohibited articles to a prisoner. The evidence showed that on the 19th May the accused was seen going inside the yard and giving a prisoner some bidees. The accused pleaded ignorance of the law. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or, in default, to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and officers, the Band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band master commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day (weather permitting.)

March	Olympia — Clark
Overture	Light Cavalry — Suppe
Lancers	The Army and Navy — Allan
Selection	Little Christopher Columbus — Cargil
Cornet Solo	Reine Nacht in der Schweiz — Hume
Valse	City Life — Trasslatour

GAMBLERS FINED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Aziz Omrao and four other Mahomedans with gaming with cards and money. Mr. Sullivan said in consequence of information received he got a warrant from the Commissioner of Police and with a party of policemen raided the room of on Papa on the ground floor of a house in Chinna Butcher Street, on Wednesday night. The accused were playing with cards and money in the room and he arrested them. The first four accused were fined Rs. 10 each for the same offence in May last. The Magistrate fined the first four Rs. 15 each, and the fifth accused Rs 10.—Papa Abdul Currim was next charged with keeping a common gaming house, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default, to undergo 21 days' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A TRAMWAY CONDUCTOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Mr. E. T. Ansell, Traffic Manager of the Bombay Tramway Company, charged James Yates, an employe of the Bombay Education Society's Press, with causing grievous hurt to tram conductor, No. 214, and also with the infringement of Rule 13 of the Tramway Company's Bye-laws. Mr. Da Lima, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that on the evening of the 29th May, the accused entered a single car at Two Tanks, but as the car had its full complement of passengers the conductor requested him to get down and take another car. The accused declined to do so and persisted in standing at the rear of the car. An altercation ensued, in the course of which the accused struck the conductor on the mouth with his clenched fist, causing him to bleed. The defence was that the conductor got himself accidentally knocked against one of the posts of the car and was hurt. The Magistrate gave the accused the benefit of the doubt with regard to the charge of causing grievous hurt and discharged him on that count. His Worship, however, convicted him of the charge of infringing the Tramway bye-law and fined him Rs. 5.

ALLEGED THEFT OF SHARES.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Sub-Inspector Hassan charged Punamchand Motichand a Hindoo, with the theft of a number of shares of the value of Rs. 15,400 belonging to Mr. Bhagubhai Dayabhai, a pleader of Surat, on or about the 2nd December 1903. Mr. Velinker pleader defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant came to Bombay in November last. At that time he had six shares of the Manekji Petit Mills, two Municipal debentures and two transfer deeds. The transfer deeds bore the signature of one Naginbhai Ghelabhai. About the 1st of December last, the complainant received a telegram from Surat and at once he left Bombay for that station. There he opened his box and missed the shares as well as the transfer deeds and the debentures. Subsequently he came back to Bombay and informed the police. The accused stated in his defence that about six months ago he found two shares lying in the compound of the share-bazar in Kalbadevi Road. He picked them up and showed them to one Kikabhai, Maganbhai a share broker. Kikabhai got the documents read by a Parsee gentleman, who said they were in the name of one Naginbhai Ghelabhai. Kikabhai said he knew the man and took the accused to his place. Naginbhai identified the shares as his and he handed them over to Naginbhai. He (accused) knew nothing of the other shares or debentures. His Worship held that there was no sufficient evidence to bring the charge home to the accused, who was therefore discharged.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE,

Bombay, July 8.

1 The Range at Colaba will be reserved for the month's challenge Cup and practice on Saturday afternoon next the 9th instant from 4 p.m.

2 There will be Drill for Recruits in the Town Hall on Monday the 11th Tuesday 12th and Thursday the 14th instant from 5-30 p.m.

3 The signalling class will meet at the Town Hall also on the 11th, 12th and 14th instant at 5 30 p.m.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, and the trial of the following case was continued before his Lordship and the same Special Jury.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A WIFE.

Dugdu Kashiram, a carpenter residing in Clerk Road, was charged with having committed the murder of his wife Jani, on the 29th April last. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Lang appeared for the defence. The following gentlemen were empanelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. W. A. Oram, foreman.

Mr. S. A. Nathan.	Mr. K. P. Kothare.
Mr. Manekjee, S. Bharucha.	Mr. Edwin Yeo.
Mr. H. P. Stringfellow.	Mr. W. F. Hamilton.
Mr. R. N. Mant.	Mr. R. F. Goode.

Sukhia Niru said he sold parched grain. He never saw Jani nor did he know she was accused's wife. He had his wife at Faizabad. The police came to make enquiries about the murdered woman. He was taken into custody. There were many women in the chawl, but he did not understand their language. A woman lived with the accused.

Superintendent Nolan said he questioned the accused in the presence of the "panch." Accused made a statement and took him into the inner room, divided by a canvas screen. Witness saw the body of the deceased. Accused then pointed to the N.-W. corner of the inner room, from which witness took possession of the sledge hammer, now in Court, and showed it to the "panch." He then questioned Bhaya Sukhia, who made a statement, which being verified, witness ordered the man's release and the arrest of the accused. From Nana Ranu's room witness could see distinctly into the accused's room deceased's body, and all.

Examined by the Judge, the accused said the deceased Jani had been ailing for the last two years with fever, cold, and headache. On the 29th April he was in his room from morning till evening, working at the plough.

Mr. Taleyarkhan, in addressing the jury, said the evidence in the case, though indirect, was of the best possible kind, in which every link of the chain was present. The testimony of Nana and the three women had placed the accused in a position from which it was very difficult for him to get out. The facts revealed in the evidence were consistent with nothing but the guilt of the accused.

Mr. Lang said the first question for the jury to decide was whether Jani met with her death at the hands of the accused, as the prosecution had tried to make out. He might state that the prosecution had utterly failed in making out their case. The second question for them would be, should it arise at all, that if the deceased was done to death in the way the prosecution stated, was the death caused in such a way as to be tantamount to murder. Unlike nearly every murder case in this country, there was not a single witness here who could say he saw the blow struck. The prosecution had been at a very great disadvantage in sustaining the grave charge of murder on circumstantial evidence of a flimsy character. It was true the accused was seen with the hammer in his hand, but what more natural for a man who had been working with the hammer than to go with it into the room on hearing a noise? Because Nana and the three women had stated they saw the accused standing near the dead body, hammer in hand, was the accused to be adjudged guilty of murder? The theory of the defence was that Jani had committed a determined suicide, and had dashed her brains out as she had threatened to do. She was ailing and grieving for a considerable time past, owing to the death of her children, her having been attacked with plague and fever, and the delicate state of health she was in. If she was assaulted by the accused, it must have been under grave and sudden provocation; for just before the incident, Jani had taunted her husband derisively that if he desired her to go to her paramour she would. No provocation could be worse; for, it must have driven the man into a fury.

The Judge, in his charge to the jury, adverted to discrepancies in the evidence pointed out by counsel for the defence. His Lordship said it was quite impossible for witnesses to give accounts of an event exactly as it happened. In fact the point the jury had to consider was whether the discrepancies were of such a material character as to affect the credibility of the witnesses, or whether they were immaterial. If the evidence had amounted to agreement in every important particular, that circumstance would have been enough to excite their suspicion that there must have been some concert, confederacy or conspiracy at the bottom of it. As regarded the circumstantial evidence in the case, the best of all human evidence was substantial truth under circumstantial variety.

The jury adjudged the accused guilty of murder. He was sentenced to transportation for life.

MURDER OF A MILK-WOMAN.

Ganpat Kashiram, aged 28, was charged with committing the murder of Manjula, woman, in Northbrook Street on 17th May last. The Hon. Mr. Scott Advocate-General, with Mr. Chunilal Setalvad, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Aston defended the prisoner. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. T. L. Roberts, Foreman.

Mr. Kazi Mahomedali Murgay.	Mr. Hadi C. Tyebjee.
Mr. Rustomjee B. Jeejeebhoy.	Mr. J. T. Mitchell.
Mr. Ratanshah Dadabhoy	Mr. J. W. M. Howes.
Mr. F. Harrison.	Mr. W. H. Leach.

Mr. Scott in opening the case said while the woman, who was a seller of milk was returning from her work between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, she was stabbed by the accused. There were several eye-witnesses to the occurrence. The woman died but before her death her dying deposition was recorded by the Second Presidency Magistrate in the Jamshedji Jijibhoy Hospital.

Hari Rama said he saw the accused follow the woman Manjula in Northbrook Street, which adjoined Grant Road and Bapty Road. Accused attacked her and stabbed her in the abdomen with a knife, and when she fell down, he sat on her, and inflicted more wounds in other parts of her body. Witness and a Pathan named Alamkhan Ismailkhan secured the accused, and the Pathan tied the man's hands with his turban.

Alamkhan, an assistant foreman working in the P. and O. Company, Prince's Dock, said the accused after doing the work, began to walk off. Accused's action was something like that of a madman's.

Mr. Pheroze Hoshang Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, proved the dying deposition of Manjulabai he had recorded in the Hospital between 4 and 5 o'clock the same afternoon. The deponent said she was a Kumbhar by caste, and resided near Gole Pitha in Kharwi Gully. Accused was in her service and she dismissed him four days before on account of his having made improper proposals to her. She paid him off the wages due to him. On the road near Kamatipura accused came to her from behind and coming up in front, he stabbed her in the abdomen and twice on her neck. She identified the knife with which he had struck her. In reply to questions put to the deponent by the accused, she said it was not true she owed him Rs. 55 for his wages. He was in her service four years, and not five.

Cross-examined, Mr. Dastur said accused's face and clothes were stained with blood, and he was perspiring profusely at the time Manjula made her statement. He appeared to be in his proper senses, but looked very excited. He did not appear to have been intoxicated.

Godaji Bahiraji said he kept a donkey stable, and sold ass's milk as Kamatipura Manjula, who was his brother's wife, also sold the milk. In the afternoon when Manjula went out of the stable, accused, who was in the loft at the time, came down and followed her. Manjula's age was 40 to 45. Her husband died three years ago. She informed witness that accused was a useless fellow, and she had dismissed him. Ass's milk was used by persons of all the native communities medicinally for affections of the chest.

Questioned by the Judge, accused said he did not stab Manjula, nor was he in her service.

The Advocate-General said the case was clear; the accused was caught red-handed; he had murdered the woman in a most deliberate manner.

Mr. Aston, in addressing the jury for the defence, said the fact of the knife having been bought by the accused three days before his dismissal, did not tell against him, nor did the fact of certain blood-stained garments, alleged to have been Manjula's, produced before them. The whole thing for them to decide was, whether he stabbed the woman with intention to kill or to wound only. Accused's whole conduct was inconsistent with the intention to kill the woman. If he wanted to kill her he had a better opportunity to do so in the stable, than in a public thoroughfare. Should the jury come to the conclusion that his intention was not to kill, then they should return a verdict against him of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

His Lordship, in his charge to the jury, enumerated the chief points in the evidence, and advised the jurors to consider the question whether a number of respectable persons, who were witnesses in the case, should have combined and conspired to take away accused's life? It had been suggested for the defence that the accused was labouring under excitement at the time; but if he was, it was not an extenuation of the crime in the eye of the law. Side by side with it was the fact that not content with dealing the first blow; the accused knelt down on the woman who had fallen on receiving it, and dealt her other blows.

The jury, without retiring returned a verdict of guilty, and the accused was sentenced to be hanged.

The Court adjourned till to-day

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 7.

Thursday.—Pressure changes have been small and unimportant except in the north-west Peninsula where the barometer has risen briskly, and Lower Bengal where it has fallen slightly to briskly. The effects of these changes have been the filling up of the residual depression in the former area and the intensification of the small depression in the latter. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen on the Burma Coast and showers in the interior districts. Rain has increased in Lower Bengal, Chota Nagpur and Orissa. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the West Coast hills and the plains of the east Punjab and of the west United Provinces, light to heavy rain in Gujarat, showers in Central India, the Central Provinces and Rajputana. Akyab has received 6 inches, Ranchi 5, Rajkot 4 1-2, Moulmein 4, Tavoy 3 1-2, Chaibassa, and Calcutta 3, Mergui, Saugor Island and Burdwan 2 1-2; Bombay, Ahmedabad, False Point, Bassein, Rangoon 2, Pareilly, Roorkee, Chakrata, Mainpuri, Delhi, Goa, Mormugoa 1 1/2, Hazaribagh, Toungoo, Dibrugarh, Gaya, Umballa, Sialkot, Simla, Belgaum, Mount Abu, and Cuddalore one. Rainfall on the West Coast is apparently decreasing temporarily. Showers are probable during the day in Gujarat, Rajputana, the Kumaon, Himalayan Region and the Central Provinces. The depression in Bengal will probably continue to intensify without any great change in position. Moderately heavy rain may be expected in Lower Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, and the Burma Coast and probably in the east Central Provinces. Showers are probable in Assam and the interior of Burma.

BHOWNAGAR.

Heavy rain has fallen this side since the 4th instant, writes our Bhownagar correspondent. The rain on Tuesday came down in torrents at Jetalser 12 inches being registered during 12 hours. The River Madhormation, Jetalser-Verawal Section became flooded and two of the bridge girders were carried off.—The mixed train which started from Verawal at 7-a.m. had to stop at Lashala station whence she carried passengers bound for Verawal. Two train services are kept, one running between Jetalser and Sahapur, and the other between Lushala and Verawal.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kerbella, Captain H. J. Brooks, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Koweit, reports having experienced strong monsoon and heavy squalls and high sea. The steamer Habraise, Captain M. M. L. James, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday from La Reunion, met with very strong monsoon and high sea from 3·49 North to 61·50 East. The Florio Rubatino S. N. Co's steamer Levanzo, 2,587 tons, Captain V. Fillipps, which arrived here yesterday from Genoa, had strong S. W. Monsoon and very high sea.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 7TH JULY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.
Bhatinda.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and cotton larger area sown this year.
Moolan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Slight rain, southern districts. Crop prospects generally good.
Delhi.—Rain general over district. Cotton sowing making good progress. Crop prospects generally good.
Agra.—Looks like rain. Cotton sowing began.
Cawnpore.—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally.
Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.
Khamgaon.—Break needed generally. Cotton sowing begun.
Dhulia.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton sowing began.
Jalgaon.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton sowing begun.
Broach.—Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Continues cloudy. Cotton sowing began.
Viramgam.—Rain general over district. Showery.
Wadhwan.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Heavy continuous rain. Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Cotton sowing began. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.
Dholera.—Continues cloudy. Looks like rain.
Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Cotton sowing began.
Barsi.—Continues cloudy. Looks like rain. Seasonable. Crop prospects generally good.
Sholapur.—Looks like clearing up. Rain much needed generally.
Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort.		Colaba	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	27	21	28	63	30	19	22	75
Thursday, 7th July	0	21	1	09	0	10	0	15
Total	27	42	30	29	30	29	22	75
Total fall to 7th July, '03	26	33	23	35	25	75	20	35
Total fall to 7th July, '02	9	85	15	86	13	83	13	95

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

[(Registered at Messrs. Kemp & Co.)

	In.	Cts.
Wednesday, 6th July	1	23

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Temperature in Shade. Average hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·400	S	25	92·6	82·4	59	.....	0·00	— 0·00
Jask	29·483	NE	12	1	88·2	1	.....	0·00	— 0·11
Muscat	29·438	NW	4	94·3	80·8	81	.....	0·00	— 0·36
Aden	29·675	ESE	6	92·8	82·8	61	.....	0· 0	— 0·01
Lahore	29·392	SE	4	101·9	84·3	73	.....	0·05	— 2·18
Sirsa	29·412	E	5	94·8	77·6	75	.....	1·21	— 1·39
Delhi	29·430	Calm	3	87·2	75·8	89	1·25	5·33	— 0·28
Agra	29·391	Calm	3	92·0	80·1	85	.....	5·08	+ 0·49
Cawnpore	29·425	SSW	9	96·8	82·8	70	.....	3·05	— 2·79
Allahabad	29·450	ENE	6	95·6	80·6	86	.....	1· 6	— 7·31
Jhansi	29·453	SW	8	85·9	79·2	85	.....	4·81	— 4·08
Jacobabad	29·340	Calm	4	111·8	89·6	38	.....	0·30	+ 0·04
Karachi	29·44	W	7	91·9	84·5	79	.....	0·00	— 0·03
Jeypore	29·461	ENE	2	91·2	75·8	80	0·16	1·89	— 2·69
Ajmere	29·460	W	1	89·9	78·0	91	.....	2·38	— 1·43
Deesa	29·495	SW	10	85·1	78·1	89	0·10	4·05	— 0·21
Ahmedabad	29·529	SSW	4	89·1	76·1	90	1·97	5·68	— 3·62
Bhuj	29·465	W	25	85·3	77·8	...	.....	1·52	— 1·55
Jamnagar	29·483	WSW	19	89·0	77·2	91	2·09	7·88	— 3·63
Dwarka	29·501	WSW	25	87·4	78·8	87	0·04	1·96	.....
Rajkot	29·492	WSW	13	78·4	73·7	93	4·30	10·34	— 2·29
Bhavnagar	29·553	SW	11	82·0	76·0	79	0· 2	2·76	— 3·38
Para.									
Veraval	29·557	WSW	16	79·7	77·3	92	0·02	5·37	— 1·05
Noomuch	29·569	WSW	13	88·2	72·4	96	0·02	5·75	— 1·00
Indore	29·543	W	8	82·6	71·6	93	0·02	8·62	— 0·30
Saugor	29·517	WSW	11	85·4	74·1	84	0·01	5· 2	— 6·32
Jubbulpore	29·509	WNW	7	86·4	75·1	76	.....	4·35	— 9·43
Hoshangabad	29·514	SW	6	88·6	74·2	86	0·04	4·20	— 5·60
Khandwa	29·5·3	W	10	94·7	69·6	84	.....	6·4	— 1·4
Raipur	29·532	WSW	14	86·6	76·4	81	.....	17·82	+ 5·74
Nagpur	29·563	W	13	87·2	75·1	82	.....	11·7	+ 0·29
Amraoti	29·581	W	16	89·2	73·6	86	.....	11·38	+ 3·19
Akola	29·589	W	7	90·5	73·8	89	0·13	9·1	+ 2·22
Surat	29·573	W	9	83·0	76·0	87	0·55	6·30	— 7·36
Malegaon	29·59	WSW	16	87·4	72·.9	93	0·26	5·33	— 0·26
Bombay	29·635	WSW	20	84·4	78·4	83	2·02	22·08	— 6·67
Poona	29·657	SW	21	84·1	74·4	83	0·33	3·00	— 3·00
Ahmednagar	29·636	WSW	21	83·3	71·4	8	0·05	3·48	— 2·12
Aurangabad	29·601	WSW	19	83·9	70·7	83	0·05	9·6	.....
Sholapur	29·648	SW	22	90·2	71·5	71	.....	7·64	+ 2·28
Ratnagiri	29·698	WSW	13	87·8	77·9	87	0·33	63·20	+ 24·08
Bijapur	29·672	SSW	21	85·9	70·8	83	.....	3·61	— 0·43
Belgaum	29·715	WSW	22

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ONE AGGRIEVED.—Not quite the subject to discuss in a public journal. Better address the Health Officer.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1904.

SURVEY WORK IN INDIA.

THE report on the operations of the Survey of India administered under the Government of India states that astronomical observations for latitude have been carried on for many years in this country and have now been completed at 176 stations. In 1901, we are reminded, a theory was advanced by Major Burrard, that the deflections of gravity in India, which had hitherto been attributed to accidental and local attractions, could in reality be classified by regions. This new theory, as a working hypothesis, had, it is admitted, the great advantage over the old, that it could be tested by further investigation in the field. From the classification of results made in 1901, it was predicted that a southerly deflection of gravity would be found to exist throughout a great strip of country of unknown breadth, running parallel to the Himalayas from Calcutta to Jodhpur ; but that north and south of this strip, gravity would, as a general rule, be discovered to possess a northerly inclination. Operations, which were commenced, with the object of testing the correctness of those predictions are made the subject of a special chapter in the Report, from which it appears it can now be prophesied with tolerable certainty that on all Himalayan meridians the direction of gravity will be found to follow one general law : in the neighbourhood of the tropic as we move northwards, its direction will change from northerly to southerly ; it will then remain deflected towards the south for some hundreds of miles and it will again become northerly as the Himalayas come into view. The substitution of this regional law for the old theory of local attraction will therefore, it is assumed, probably exercise a profound influence on future investigations and programmes. A plate is attached to the report of the Astronomical party (included in the Volume) on which two sections of the earth's crust in Upper India have been drawn. The first section shows the actual height of the surface of the ground above sea level, as determined by levelling. The second section shows the actual distribution of matter in the crust, and it indicates what the height of the ground would be, if the underlying crust could be brought everywhere to an uniform density. The Department is not prepared to swear to the precise accuracy of its investigations owing to the insufficiency of pendulum stations and the inefficiency of some of the apparatus employed. But it claims to have made progress in the direction of accuracy and to have ascertained that, in mapping, India has always been given too high a value of latitude.

We find in the report a complaint, we had long anticipated, as to the paucity of officers on the strength of the Department. The question of meeting the constant demands on the Survey Department for survey officers and subordinates for employment on commissions and military and political expeditions, Colonel Gore, under whose direction the report was prepared, or Lieutenant-Colonel Longe, the Surveyor-General who forwards it, declares to be a most serious one. He says that the strength of the department, both in officers and native surveyors is kept at a minimum which will suffice for carrying on the current work in India, no reserve whatever being provided ; consequently whenever a call is made to supply surveyors for work outside India, men have to be withdrawn from current work to the great detriment of both efficiency and economy ; the point, indeed, is quickly reached when men cannot possibly be spared. Moreover, he declares, there are comparatively few native surveyors who are fitted for semi-independent work of this class. It appears that a long training in surveying in rough and hilly ground is requisite, and unfortunately there is very little of this class of work now going on in India, the training obtained in a party which is employed in surveying in open cultivated ground being of no use whatever in fitting a man for frontier surveying. The demands for transfrontier surveyors, it is believed, are far more likely to increase than to diminish in future, and it seems imperative that a sufficient number of trained officers and men should be kept ready to meet such demands. We turn through the pages to ascertain details of the work done by such parties in order to ascertain the extent of the ground for complaint. Unfortunately, however, we find nothing but the generalisation of the compiler of the report in his summary. Therein, he tells us, that in geographical surveys and reconnaissances are included work executed on the half-inch and smaller scales. In Sind an area of 2,164 square miles of desert country was surveyed on the half-inch scale, while a surveyor attached to a shooting-party brought in a reconnaissance survey of 38,000 square miles of Western Tibet. Much work is also said to have been done across the frontier, but it appears that the details of these surveys are not available.

Further on, we meet additional complaints as to the inability of the existing departmental staff to do the work required of it. It has been quite unable to keep pace with the demand for reprints of sheets of maps out of stock, and arrears are great and increasing. Sheets would be sent as they are, we are told, and uncorrected, if the press could take them in hand. Demands for extra departmental work have been continuous, but it is felt that until a separate staff can be arranged for this work, it can only result in delay and unsatisfactory work all round, when men have to be continually shifted from job to job. The preparation of the new Gazetteer of India threw a large amount of work on the office for which it is most inadequately provided with staff. From every part of India it receives incessant and urgent demands to be supplied with information as to the geographical positions of long lists of names of places, lengths of rivers and so forth, and as many of these involve much searching it has hindered the work of the examining section enormously. Again, we read that the progress on the new one-inch to 32-mile map of India has not been as satisfactory as was hoped and some time must yet elapse before even a skeleton edition can be available. All through the year, says the compiler of the report, there has been much sickness among the staff and the inevitable lack of supervision caused many mistakes and delays which with better fortune might have been avoided. In a climate such as this, pathetically concludes the compiler, "the strength sanctioned should allow a margin for sickness and leave." In any climate it ought, and it is certainly not creditable to the Government of India that so necessary a Department should be undermanned to such an extent as to restrict its capacity for usefulness.

A BACKWARD CLASS.

THE callous injustice with which the lowest castes are treated by the higher caste Hindus is too well known to need emphasis, but it is regrettable that the Government is not quite free from the charge of neglecting the claims of the low castes to consideration. It is true that little can yet be done for people who are classed as backward, except to provide facilities for their education and at the same time to secure that they shall not be deprived of any aids to development they have acquired. Policy alone would suggest that it is expedient to help the lower castes in some degree, but it seems that in regard to one of these classes at least, the authorities have made a step backward. From a petition which has been presented to the Governor of Bombay on behalf of the Mahars, it appears that they are now in a much worse position than they were at an earlier period of British rule and even under Mahomedan rule. In deference, no doubt, to the prejudices of the higher castes, no Mahar may now serve in the Army and none may be admitted to many of the departmental branches. This, too, despite loyal service during the Mutiny. Even as bandsmen in the Army they are subject to disabilities, while their treatment in other directions is notorious. As to the native treatment of the unfortunate Mahars, the latest illustration we have is that in some villages they may not speak, except by permission of the high caste Hindus. Speech is prohibited to the Mahars on certain days of the week, certainly a most intolerable development of caste prejudice. The pollution considered to lurk in the shadow of a Mahar has been extended to his voice. We are reminded, too, of a case not very long ago in which a Mahar was considered to have polluted a public spring by drawing water from it. For this offence he was fined by a native Magistrate, but happily a reference to the High Court caused the conviction to be quashed. What the Mahars ask for is liberty to compete with other castes for public appointments which they may be qualified to fill ; that their children should not be debarred by caste prejudices from educational facilities and that enlistment in the Army, should be re-opened to them. They suggest, if it is not considered desirable to admit them to the regiments with other castes, that separate regiments of Mahars may be recruited. In these matters they ask for no special privileges and only that measure of fair treatment which even expediency would dictate. The redemption of the "backward classes" in this country will be delayed a long time if the sympathy of Government is denied them.

CROPS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

DESPITE the fact that rain has fallen generally throughout the Presidency, there are still some districts where the crops are retarded for want of sufficient rain. The whole of Guzerat has received a plentiful rainfall, but several districts in the Deccan and the whole of the Southern Mahratta Country were up to a few days ago badly in need of more rain. Thus in Khandesh more rain is needed for sowing. In Nasik rain generally is needed except in Igatpuri and Peint talukas. In Ahmednagar the sowing of cotton and minor crops is retarded for want of sufficient rain in all but two talukas. From Poona come reports that the sowing of kharif crops is retarded for want of sufficient rain in the eastern portion of the district. More rain is urgently needed in Sholapur where sowing is generally retarded in all but two talukas. The rainfall in Satara has been insufficient in the eastern portion of the district. In Bijapur more rain is urgently needed everywhere. The rainfall is insufficient in three talukas of Belgaum, but on the other hand, the crops have been slightly damaged by heavy rain in other parts. More rain is needed in two talukas of Dharwar where the sowing of rice is nearly completed. Sowing has commenced in five talukas of Ahmedabad. In the Panch Mahals the sowing of maize continues in two talukas and the sowing of rice in two others. The sowing of rice, bajri and minor crops has commenced in four talukas in Kaira. In Broach the preparation of lands for kharif cultivation is in progress. In Surat the sowing of rice commenced in four talukas and the sowing of cotton in three talukas, while the sowing of minor crops continues in three talukas. In Thana the sowing of kharif crops is completed and transplantation has commenced everywhere except in parts of Dahnu and Ombargaon Locusts are still lingering in Thana, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur, and doing considerable damage to seedlings and trees.

TEH GENTLEMEN VS. PLAYERS MATCH.

CRICKET lovers, who have followed the form displayed by amateur and professional cricketers in England this season, will scarcely be surprised at the result of the annual match at Lord's between the Gentlemen and the Players which, according to a telegram published to-day, ended in a victory for the Gentlemen by two wickets. The surprising feature about the result is that the Gentlemen's victory was not a heavier one, for there can be no manner of doubt that they were able to place a stronger team in the field than has been the case for some years. On paper they showed a vast superiority to the players in batting with C. B. Fry, K. S. Ranjitsinhgi, L. C. H. Palairet, G. L. Jessop, Hon. F. S. Jackson, R. H. Spooner, P. F. Warner, G. W. Beldam, P. Perrin, A. O. Jones, A. C. MacLaren, and W. H. B. Evans to select from, while the bowling with W.B. Brearly, Hesketh-Prichard, Bosanquet, Jackson and Evans, if all played, was by no means weak. Of the best professional batsmen Iremonger, Tyldesley, Hirst, Hayward, Knight, J. Gunn, and Quaife, to name only a few, all probably played, while the bowling was probably in charge of Rhodes, Hirst, Hearne, J. Gunn, and either Cuttell or Haigh.

THE officiating vacancy in the Viceroy's Executive Council, which will be caused by the absence of Sir Denzil Ibbetson on leave, will be a not altogether easy one for Lord Ampthill to fill. Mr. Hewett, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and lately Home Secretary would, of course, be the natural selection under ordinary circumstances, especially as he could be appointed without dislocation of existing arrangements, since he is now on leave from which there would be time to recall him before the vacancy occurs, while there would be no difficulty in extending Mr. Lely's tenure in the Central Provinces until Sir Denzil returned. The work, however, of the Home Member of Council is becoming so increasingly concerned with revenue and agricultural matters, and so big a step was taken last cold weather in transferring to Sir A. T. Arundel the conduct of the Official Secrets Bill and other purely Home measures, that the present vacancy might not inappropriately be taken advantage of, to initiate the rearrangement of portfolios which is pending in connection with the measure for the abolition of the appointment of a Public Works Department Member now before Parliament. In this case the natural arrangements would be for Sir A. T. Arundel to take over the Home Department and for some such revenue expert as Mr. J. B. Fuller or Mr. J. O. Miller to act for Sir Denzil Ibbetson with a view to eventually succeed to the portfolio of Revenue, Irrigation, Surveys, Forests and Land Records which must be the corollary to the formation of the proposed Department of Industry and Commerce, including Railways, Telegraphs and Post Office.

IF the advance upon Lhasa takes place there will be a still further strengthening of transport service.

THE seat of the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, C.I.E. F.K.C., M. Inst. C.E., an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, has become vacant.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. George Clifford Whitworth, I.C.S., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

THE trial of Dagdu Kashiram, a Hindu carpenter, on a charge of committing the murder of his wife, Jani, with a hammer, on the 29th April last, was concluded yesterday at the third Criminal Sessions, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and a Special Jury. The Jury convicted the accused of murder ; and the presiding Judge sentenced him to transportation for life.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, a Special Jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder against Ganpat Kashiram. He was charged with committing the murder of Manjula, a milk woman, in Northbrook Street on the 17th May last. Accused stabbed her in the abdomen with a knife, and when she fell down, he sat on her and inflicted more wounds in other parts of her body. Mr. Justice Crowe, the presiding Judge, sentenced the prisoner to be hanged.

IN pursuance of a requisition signed by sixty-four members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and forwarded to the President, a special meeting of the Corporation is called for Thursday next at 3 p. m., for the purpose of passing a resolution for giving suitable expression to the feelings with which the Corporation have learnt of the dignity conferred on Sir Pherozesha Merwanji Mehta, C.I.E., and for congratulating the Hon. Sir Pherozesha on the honour conferred on him by his Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor.

THE draft of certain rules which it is proposed to make for the Province of Sind, under the Bombay Land-Record-of-Rights Act, 1903, are published in to-day's "Bombay Government Gazette" and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor in Council on or after the 1st September next. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed will be considered by the Governor in Council.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 5th July was 592, giving a death-rate of 33·63 per annum per thousand as against 35·64 the corresponding period of last year, and 42·42 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 31 died from fevers ; 42, plague ; 14, small-pox ; 3, measles ; 0, cholera ; 2, leprosy ; 55, phthisis ; 33, diseases of the nervous system ; 121, affections of the respiratory organs ; 32, diarrhœa ; 17, dysentery ; 29, still-born ; 71, old age and debility ; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 12 ; Brahmin, 20 ; Lingaet, 1 ; Bhattia, 0 ; Hindu of other caste, 252 ; Hindu low caste, 45 ; Musalman, 114 ; Parsee, 17 ; Jew, 6 ; Native Christian, 26 ; Eurasian, 4 ; European, 5 ; Negro-African, 0 ; Buddhist, 0 ; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 296 as against 219 the corresponding period of last year, and 279 the average over the past five years.

THE part which Bhutan is playing in the Tibetan embroglio is one to which some interest attaches. When the Mission appeared in the Chumbi Valley the Tongsa Penlop, who may be said to represent the Government which controls Bhutanese affairs, was highly suspicious of the intentions of the British authorities. He feared, perhaps, that Bhutan as well as Tibet might be subjected to interference and coercion, for the appearance of a military force east of the Jelap-la was naturally rather an alarming event. At first he held aloof, and it was uncertain whether the Bhutias might not give assistance to their neighbours. But matters quieted down and after a visit to the Mission Camp the Tongsa Penlop was quite reassured. He arranged for a certain amount of supplies and made no objection to survey operations through the south-western corner of Bhutan. Later his services were utilised to impress the Lamas with the futility of their opposition to our troops, but here he failed : the war-spirit was in the ascendant at Lhassa and the course of events at Gyantse only confirmed the Dalai Lama in his policy of fanatical hostility. Last week when General Macdonald had advanced with reinforcements and inflicted punishment upon the levies opposing him, the aspect of affairs changed. The Ta Lama, whose position is one of considerable authority went so far as to ask the Tongsa Penlop to use his good Offices as a mediator. The object in view was, of course, to prevent the advance of the Mission to the Sacred City, and as a good Buddhist he was bound to render help in such a case.

SOME STORIES OF THE KAISER.

THE REAL WILLIAM.

SOME excellent pen portraits of the Kaiser are given in Mr. Henry de Noussanne's book, which has just been published in Paris under the title of "The Real William II."

It is certainly not written with any bias in favour of the Kaiser. Nor is it wholly prejudiced against him. Its sting liss in its frankness—in the manner in which it takes the Kaiser's life day by day, hour by hour, and lays it bare to the world.

No one in England has any desire to reproduce many of the details given in the surgical biography. It is more pleasant and also more entertaining to quote a few of the many pictures with which it abounds.

The Kaiser, it is well known, delights in occasionally throwing off the mask of royalty, and dining with favoured subjects, writes a reviewer in the "Daily Express." On one occasion he came to the house of the Prince of Pless somewhat unexpectedly.

His first words after his arrival were, "Do not forget that I put away my sceptre and my crown when I entered your door."

He was placed at the head of the table, but rose, saying, "Pless, take the place that you occupy on ordinary occasions. I willingly renounce my prerogative as your Sovereign for the pleasure of sitting between two beautiful women."

With these words the Emperor took his seat between the Princess of Pless and the Duchess of Ratibor.

THE KAISER'S SURPRISE BOX.

Again, at another surprise dinner, the Emperor undertook the entertainment of the guests. "I have a surprise for you," he said. Therewith he had a box brought into the drawing-room. It was opened, while every one waited, some eagerly, some with apprehension.

A ping-pong outfit was produced, and as the Emperor proceeded to put it in position on a table, he explained that it was a present which his uncle Edward had sent him.

The Kaiser's taste in wines inclines to the sweet. He is an inveterate foe to champagne, and shows a marked preference for Tokay. As in duty bound, he also favours the varieties of wine that are produced in Germany.

To test the sincerity of his preferences, a bottle of French champagne was one day placed before him at table under a German mark. He detected the trick in a moment, and was furious at the suggestion that he could not tell the difference between the two wines.

Beer is his great drink, and etiquette demands that whenever the Kaiser takes a fresh draught a glass that has never previously been used shall be set before him.

William II. occasionally is fond of a little horse-play. M. de Noussanne relates that one evening after dinner on the royal yacht Hohenzollern the Kaiser produced a mirror. He then made his guests open their mouths very wide, and took the mirror round to each of them that they might see what they looked like in such an attitude.

A tractful officer pocketed the mirror when it came to him, saying that he wished to preserve it as a souvenir of such a memorable incident.

Humour is not one of the Kaiser's strong points. He wanted to cut a cigar one evening, but could not find his penknife. A member of his suite hastened to proffer one. The Emperor took it, solemnly cut his cigar, and then returned the knife to its owner, with the remark :—"Keep it, and guard it well. One of these days it will be historic."

CROWN OF CHARLEMAGNE.

William II.'s inordinate vanity and his exaggerated ideas of the divinity that hedges a king find frequent illustration in this book. The incident of his anticipated coronation may be cited as a specimen.

Under the condition of the federation of the German independent States it was expressly stipulated that the Emperor should never be crowned. This, it was said, would make him the Emperor of Germany instead of what he is in reality—the German Emperor. This is a subtle distinction, but without a great difference.

To circumvent this stipulation was for many years the dearest desire of the Kaiser's heart. He sent many embassies and many private messengers to the various Courts of the subsidiary rulers on this subject. He even arranged for a chosen representative to enlist the sympathies of the ladies who held influence at the various Courts and to secure his aim in this indirect manner. All his efforts failed to achieve success, and to this day William II. remains uncrowned.

So keenly had he set his mind on the realisation of this project that, with the assistance of historians and artists, he had planned the ceremony even to the most minute details.

The crown, he decided, was to be an exact reproduction of that of Charlemagne, altered only so far as was necessary to fit his royal head. A reproduction of Charlemagne's throne was also made for the desired occassion.

Alas ! they were never used except as stage furniture for a photographic scene.

Seated on this throne wearing this crown, holding in his hands a sceptre and an orb, the Kaiser posed for a photograph. A limited number of copies were printed for the Kaiser, and then the negatives were destroyed. Apparently the proofs were not cornered with sufficient care, for one copy passed into the possession of an American millionaire and thence into the possession of the world.

THE KAISER'S INCOME.

M. de Noussanne goss carefully into the Kaiser's banking account, and sets out for the curious the amount of money at his disposal. As German Emperor, William II. only receives £130,000 a year, of which, after necessary items of expenditure in the shape of gifts and charity donations have been deducted only about £5,000 remains for personal use.

As King of Prussia, however, the Kaiser is treated with greater liberality. He receives from this source an annual sum of £785,965. On this he must keep his family, as there is no separate grant for the Empress or the royal princes. He also has to make good any deficit in the receipts of the royal theatres at Berlin, Hanover, and Cassel, pay for Court concerts, and maintain his gardens and castles.

The Kaiser's castles number fifty-two. He also has eighty-three farms. Many of these he has never seen. A year ago his list of castles was increased by one in Switzerland, which was bequeathed to him by a Swiss admirer.

A curious illustration of the Kaiser's love of detail is furnished in the fact that he in person arranges for the dresses which the Empress wears. It is stated that when at the Court of Italy some years ago he was mortified by the contrast in the robes worn by Queen Margherita and by the German Empress. One had been made in Paris, the other in Berlin. After this, he became his wife's chief modiste.

M. de Noussanne says that the Kaiser is a devoted admirer of the crinoline, chiefly from the fact that he considers it to be an advantageous balance to the bosom.

The Kaiser is known as a lover of music, except that of Wagner. When he takes the field as Commander-in-Chief during manœuvres a piano forms part of his camp outfit. A very fine piano is kept on the royal yacht for the Kaiser's use.

In December 1900 the Kaiser appeared for the first time as the conductor of an orchestra. This was at Wendeck. A cavalry band had delighted him with some selections and he ordered them to play some old military marches. He took the baton from the bandmaster, stepped on the latter's raised platform in the midst of the players, and conducted the band for some time.

On another occasion in the presence of the famous French actor, Coquelin, the Kaiser was annoyed because the band was playing one of his favourite works too slowly. He seized the conductor's baton and made the musicians play it considerably faster. Then he returned to his suite. When Coquelin phrased the proper compliment the Kaiser said : "Every one must be able to do for himself what he considers to be necessary."

(Concluded on page 6.)

FIGHTING NEAR LIAOYANG.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS INCOMPLETE.

MORE RESERVES CALLED OUT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 7.

General Kuroki reports that the Russian attack at Motienling on the 4th instant led to a desperate bayonet fight. The Japanese casualties were 57 and the Russians left 93 killed and wounded. The losses in the pursuit were greater.

The Marquis Oyama and General Kodama have sailed to take up their appointments of Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief of Manchuria and the Chief of the staff respectively.

A "Daily Telegraph" despatch from Liaoyang states that a battle is proceeding 25 miles from there and numbers of wounded are coming in.

Reuter (Tientsin) says that the destroyer Burukoff on the 30th ult safely re-entered Port Arthur and that two Japanese destroyers were sunk in attempting to enter the harbour on Sunday night.

The Russian Volunteer steamer Smolensk has passed the Bosphorus.

LATER

The Japanese cruiser Kaimon struck a mine in Talienwan Bay and sank on the 5th inst.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Military experts are completely perplexed by the contradictary news regarding the Passes and alleged advances and retreats.

The Japanese and Russian correspondents at the front to-day emphasise the massing of Japanese towards Port Arthur simultaneously with the concentration of forces between the Japanese eastern and southern armies.

A Russian Ukase has been issued to-day calling out 447,302 men liable for military service in accordance with the Conscription Law, and also all Naval Reservists in European Russia for the purpose of completing the complement of the Baltic ports. It also calls out the Reservists of the Southern Provinces for Sebastopol.

In reference to the calling out of the Russian reserves under the Conscription Law, it may be mentioned that since January 13, 1874, military service has been rendered obligatory for all men in Russia from their 21st year. With the modifications introduced in that law on October 30, 1876, and June 26, 1888, military service is organised as follows:—Out of about 870,000 young men reaching every year their 21st year, about 219,000 (1899) are taken into the active army and fleet, and the remainder are inscribed in the reserve or Opolchenie. The period of service is in European Russia five years in the active army (in reality reduced by furloughs to 4 years). 13 years in the 'Zapas,' and 5 years in the 'Opolchenie' (to 43 years of age); 7 years in active army and 6 years in the reserve in the Asiatic dominions: and 3 years in the active army and 15 years in the reserve in Caucasia. In case of need the Minister of War has the right of keeping the men for another six months under the colours. Certain privileges are granted on account of education, and clergymen are exempt, as also doctors and teachers.

The 'Opolchenie,' from whom the 417,302 men now summoned are to come was formerly a simple militia, but it was reorganised in 1888 and 1891 (April 27th), and the duration of the service prolonged to 43 years instead of 40, for the soldiers, and from 50 to 55 for the officers. It is divided into two parts. The first part (pervyi razryad) has the character of reserve troops, and includes all those who have passed through active service, as also those who have not been taken into the active army though able-bodied. It is intended chiefly to complete the active troops in time of war, and enables Russia to call out, in case of need, 10 classes of drilled conscripts. 'Cadres' having been formed in the 'Opolchenie,' the men called out on account of war find ready battalions, squadrons, &c., wherein to enter, and these parts are provided with artillery. Drilling of some parts of the militia has been introduced. The second part, or "vtoroi razryad" (including all able-bodied men who have served in the first division, as also those liberated from service as not fully able-bodied, or being single workers in their families) can be called out only by an Imperial manifesto and only for organising Corps of militia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 7.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, the 6th July, says that the "Time's" correspondent with General Kuroki's headquarters states that none of the Russian preparations south of Mukden are adequate to resist the Japanese

Colombo telegrams, dated July 7, state:—

The greatest anxiety is being felt in Russia regarding the safety of General Stackelberg's army, which was defeated by General Oku recently near Fuchau. The army totalled thirty-five thousand.

There are indications that General Stackelberg's discomfited forces are now in the vicinity of Singyuechung, twenty miles south of Kaiping, with the view of giving General Kuroki work eastward in the districts of Manchuria.

General Kuropatkin has caused Samachie to be occupied by six thousand Russians.

At Tokio the Russian losses in the conflicts at Wafangtau and Tellissu are estimated at ten thousand. This figure includes prisoners. The total continues to grow.

As the result of Oku's pursuit of the defeated force, skirmishes are taking place daily.

A Russian officer, wounded at the former place declares the Japanese artillery fire to be mervellously accurate and effective.

The Russians fought stubbornly and desperately, but were quite unable to withstand the enemy's dashing persistency.

Baron Suyematsu, the Special Envoy, who was sent to America by the Tokio Government to explain to the Washington Cabinet the political reasons which has impelled Japan to engage in war, being interviewed in Paris regarding whether the nation he represents would be prepared to consider the proposals by France for terminating the war and promoting a settlement of the dispute, the Baron replied that, if the Government of the Republic desired to mediate in the interest of peace, Japan's refusal to assent to the intervention of a neutral power was not so absolute as Russia's. He added, however, as the interests at stake were of vital importance to Japan, that country could agree to end war only on the condition that her legitimate rights were safeguarded.

Owing to a scarcity of rolling-stock, a single line of railway northward from Kaiping can only be utilized for the wounded and a limited number of the retreating troops.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW GOVERNOR OF TASMANIA.

Sir Gerald Strickland.

LONDON, July 7.

Sir Gerald Strickland, at present Governor of the Leeward Islands, has been appointed Governor of Tasmania.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

Mr. Arnold-Forster's Proposals.

THE "STANDARD'S" COMMENTS.

The "Standard" learns that Mr. Arnold-Forster's revised Army scheme will vertually sweep the Militia out of existence, and that sixty thousand of the least efficient members of the Volunteer battalions will be struck off. The South African Garrison will be reduced by five thousand men and Malta, Gibralter and other outposts will be partly denuded.

The scheme is not yet approved of.

The Defence Committee's scheme is an amazing budget of impossible proposals more impracticable than the abandoned scheme recently before the Cabinet.

AFFAIRS IN SOMALILAND.

Controlled by the Foreign Office.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Earl Percy, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the Commissioner of Somaliland was acting under the direction of the Foreign Office.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Gentlemen Defeat the Players.

The Gentlemen have beaten the Players by two wickets.

Yorkshire has beaten Derbyshire by four wickets.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

The Committee appointed to discuss the improvement of Simla, comprises Messrs. E. Ducane Smithe; C. E. Goument; J. W. Mears and E. G. Stanley.

LORD CURZON TO VISIT KASHMIR.

The Simla paper hears that Lord Curzon will visit Kashmir next autumn.

NEW MANAGER OF THE DACCA ESTATE.

The Simla paper mentions Major Richard Strachey as successor to the late Mr. Garth at Dacca.

DEPARTURES FROM SIMLA.

Sir James and Lady LaTouche leave Simla on August 10th and Mr. and Mrs. Lely leave on August 13th.

THE CRASTER HERITAGE FRAUD.

SMALLEY CONVICTED AND WARRANT FOR COWIE.

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

What is known as the Craster swindle case was concluded at the High Court Sessions to-day, the accused William Smalley being sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

E. H. Cowie who is connected with the Craster fraud case is evidently in England, for yesterday a warrant for his arrest was obtained from the Chief Presidency Magistrate for despatch to England.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST CASE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

Judgment in the case instituted by the Calcutta Port Commissioners against their Assistant Secretary, G. S. E. Nicoll, on charges of breach of trust, was delivered at the Police Court this morning by Mr. Weston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who sentenced Nicoll to one month's simple imprisonment.

FREEMASONRY AT POONA.

LORD LAMINGTON AT LODGE ORION.

POONA, JULY 7.

Lord Lamington accompanied by Captain Crawford, commanding the Governor's Body-Guard, paid a visit to Lodge Orion in the West last evening. He was met on arrival by Sir Archibald Hunter commanding the Forces, Bombay, Major Mackenzie and others. There was a very large gathering of Military Masons to meet his Excellency who was heartily welcomed by Captain Curtis, the Master, on behalf of the Lodge. Before leaving the hall, Lord Lamington thanked all the brethren most heartily for the kind welcome they had given him. He was pleased to learn that Lodge Orion was not only the oldest Lodge in this Presidency but numerically the strongest in India. He felt it was fulfilling a very useful part in that large military garrison of Poona.

RAIN AT POONA.

Rain has fallen pretty freely all over the Poona District during the last few days. Locusts have recently played sad havoc around Poona.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 6.

Captain McBarnet, 2nd-in-command, Southern Waziristan Militia, has resigned his post in the Militia, consequent on his having been selected by his Majesty for duty with the native orderly officers in England.

Lieutenant Hunt, 25th Punjabis, joins the Militia in Captain McBarnet's vacancy.

Lieut. T. Gracey, R. E., from field service, is posted to the North Western Railway as Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Sydney Luard (Honorary Colonel) 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is transferred to the Unattached List with effect from the 1st June.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

The Fighting at Gyantse,

HOW THE JONG WAS STORMED.

THE ADVANCE TO LHASSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

The "Englishman's" special correspondent telegraphing from Gyantse yesterday evening, says the Jong has been captured.

The storming party of Gurkhas and Fusiliers was led by an officer of the 8th Gurkhas, who displayed extreme gallantry. Our casualties are not numerous.

SIMLA, JULY 7.

The following has been received from General Macdonald, dated Gyantse 6th July:—

As Tibetan delegates refuse to evacuate the Jong as a pledge of good faith, in consultation with Colonel Younghusband military operations were resumed at 1 p. m. yesterday after due warning to the Tibetans. A column consisting of two guns, "J" company Mounted Infantry and six companies of infantry moved out at 3-30 p. m. across the river to demonstrate and feint against the north-west side of the Jong and town and monastery. The demonstration succeeded in inducing the enemy to largely re-inforce this side of their defences. A considerable amount of firing took place in which we had one man of the 8th Gurkhas wounded. The column remained out till after dark when it was withdrawn at midnight, of the 5th. At 1 a.m. to-day a force of 12 guns, half company of Sappers and one company of Mounted Infantry moved out in two columns and took up a position south-east of Gyantse by 3-30 a.m., when the Sappers and six companies of Infantry advanced to assault the town. By 7 a.m., we were in possession of a portion of the town against which the assault was launched and troops proceeded to make good their position which was successfully done against a counter attack which lasted from 1 to 2-30 p.m. At 3 p.m., it was decided to assault the Jong, as the enemy appeared somewhat exhausted with their stubborn defence. Four Companies of reserves were accordingly sent forward and the wall of the Jong was breached by 10 pounders at a range of 1,000 yards at 4 p.m. A column of the Gurkhas and a few Fusiliers assaulted the breach which was just practicable and approached by very precipitous ground. The assault was covered by a concentrated fire of guns and maxims. The enemy offered a most stubborn resistance until our men surmounted the breach which was carried in a most gallant way by the 8th Gurkhas, who were led by Lieutenant Grant and Captain Humphreys. Once the breach was carried the enemy's resistance collapsed and the Jong was in our possession by 6 p. m. after fourteen hours' continued fighting. The enemy's strength is estimated at 5,000, though prisoners said 7,000.

The enemy's losses are not yet known. A full return of our losses is not yet ascertained, but they included:—Lieutenant Gurdon, 32nd Pioneers, killed, and 3 men of the 8th Gurkhas killed. Lieut.-Colonel Campbell and Captain Preston, 40th Pathans, Lieutenant, Grant, 8th Gurkhas, and Lieutenant Mitchell, 23rd Pioneers, and 3 men of the Royal Fusiliers, all slightly wounded, and about 20 sepoys wounded.

A correspondent wiring from Gyantse thus describes the attack on the Jong:—

The operations which culminated in the taking of Gyangtse Jong this evening constitute a brilliant success. The work done by General Macdonald and the troops under his command has been very thorough, and, after seventeen hours' very difficult fighting, this extremely strong position was stormed by the Gurkhas and Royal Fusiliers in magnificent style, the enemy being completely non-plussed by our determined assault, incontinently abandoning the positoins the moment the Gurkhas won the heights.

If Gyantse had been held by even a small force of disciplined and properly armed troops, it would have been impregnable. Even manned by Tibetans, they managed to resist our efforts from 3-30 o'clock in the morning till past 5.

The smallness of our casualties—one being killed and twenty-nine wounded—is eloquent of the faulty marksmanship of the enemy. Furthermore, when the stormers started to cross an open zone of about a thousand yards, only one man was hit.

Against modern rifle fire, the advance would have been impossible. General Macdonald's scheme was to draw the enemy to the northern side of the defences by yesterday's action. He then sent a fighting force by a night march to Parla village, the assaulting force being divided into three columns, composed of details of the Fusiliers, 33rd Pioneers, 40th Pathans, 8th Gurkhas, 32nd Pioneers, the Sappers and Miners and one seven-pounder.

The reserves were one company, Fusiliers; one company, 32nd Pioneers; one company, 8th Gurkhas; two companies, 40th Pathans; and one company, 32nd Pioneers with No. 7 British Mountain Battery four guns, No. 30 Mountain Battery, and the Mounted Infantry.

The troops were all in position at 3-30 in the morning, the three assaulting columns advancing to the attack in pitch darkness. They reached the villages at the foot of the Jong, but the moment we opened fire, the enemy replied with a very hot fire from the houses, the right column being exposed to a range of about ten yards, and temporarily checked.

It was not light enough for our guns to come into action till past five, the enemy's jingals meanwhile hotly bombarding Parla village, but doing little damage. The check to our advance was only temporary, and the Infantry had occupied and passed the town by six o'clock, half a company of the Gurkhas even forcing their way to the main gate of the Jong, but were compelled subsequently to retire.

The Sappers, meanwhile, were doing excellent work. Capt. Sheppard blowing up several houses and clearing the way for the Infantry to advance.

Lieutenant Gurdon, a most promising young officer, was killed early in the attack, being shot through the head. The enemy kept up a brisk fire with rifles and jingals. Our ten-pounders did excellent work, demolishing the main gate, fort towers and big curtain wall. By eleven o'clock the troops had established themselves in a portion of the town at a small cost, the casualties being three killed.

By two o'clock the guns had breached the main wall, and the storming party were ordered to start at 3-50. Two companies of the 8th Gurkhas, one of the Fusiliers with a maxim, and the 9th Gurkhas advanced and admirably carried out the attack, our entire force reaching the foot of the position in half-an-hour. About four o'clock the enemy's magazine blew up.

After a short delay preparations were made and under shrapnel and maxim fire the stormers started to rush the breach, the Gurkhas leading, headed by Lieutenant Grant. The enemy's fire was intensified, but the fire was admirably kept down by our guns.

As the stormers reached the breach, the enemy hurled stones, Lieut. Grant being struck, but nothing daunted, he led his men up the breach.

As our troops reached the top, the enemy's fire died out, and they evacuated the defences, and the position was won.

The Fusiliers shared with the Gurkhas the honour of having stormed what appeared an impossible position.

The assault was conducted in as orderly a manner as on a field day, and the celerity with which the completion of affairs was effected reflected immense credit on all.

The Jong is now held by eight companies, and we are masters of the situation, Palknor monastery being at General Macdonald's mercy, even if held, which is doubtful.

The Ta Lama is said to have fled to Dongste.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 7.

Mr. Balfour, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the Government's policy in Tibet was unchanged.

Negotiations, he said, might be opened at any moment during the advance with a competent and properly empowered negotiator.

His Majesty's Government did not desire to ask terms at variance with the previous declarations.

POONA AND KIRKEE FOX-HOUNDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 7.

The opening meet of the Poona and Kirkee fox hounds met this morning at Ganeshkhand where a large and representative field turned out to meet Colonel Sheringham and his hounds. The weather was pleasant and breezy. The field of close on 70 was comprised of Lord Lamington and his staff, Sir Archibald Hunter, General Richardson, Mr. DuBoulay, Mr. Lucas, Colonels Channer and Bull and representatives from staffs and regiments in Poona. Among the ladies were Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. Sheringham, Miss. Fulton, Miss. Anderson, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Eaton Evans. Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Percival, Mrs. Crowe and Mrs. Richardson. The Master moved off at 6-20 a.m. and first tried the Botanical Gardens which proved a blank move, then he made for the gardens and lucerne fields on north of the Government House. The hounds speedily owned to line, but there being a brace of jacks on foot, the pack was divided, the majority working their jack at a good pace along Bapori village where he took refuge. The hounds worked well and drove the jack out and ran back into the Government House grounds where they lost him. Meanwhile six couples attended by Major Elliot and Captain Bayford got on line of the other jack and ran past over the Bhambirda hill where they lost him. The Master then managed to get back the pack together and tried the Botanical Gardens where jack set on foot and ran fast towards Chamburde, but the hounds stuck staunchly to their work and ran into jack who was tackled single handed. After this the Master turned off and moved homewards owing to the large field, horses tired out and the slippery state of the ground. There was a number of falls. Captain Parry lost a valuable horse which fell in a canal. The hounds this year appear particularly a good lot. The Bombay hunt was well represented by their master Mr. Lord and Mr. Harter, the whip.

THE BALL AT GANESHKIND.

Lord and Lady Lamington gave their first state ball at Ganeshkhind this evening. Over five hundred invitations were issued and in spite of the cold wet weather nearly all those invited attended. The heavy rain rendered impossible anything in the shape of illuminations or seating accommodation in the open. The long verandahs had however been converted into a garden with a wealth of pot palms or ferns and arrangements were excellent alike in the ball room, conservatory and supper room. The dresses of the ladies were very varied and charming. Her Excellency was deliciously gawned and looked charming, but the same expression might be applied to the majority of her delighted and delightful guests. The ball room was a trifle small perhaps, but the scene charmed the eye by its life and colour, even as the ear was pleased by the perfect rendering of dance music by the Governor's band. The ball opened with solemn grace of an state quadrille, after which general dancing began and was kept up with great spirit till midnight.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the Honourable Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I. C. S., as Commissioner in Sind vice Mr. A. Cumine, C.S.I., I.C.S., retired.

Mr. A. C. Logan, I. C. S., on the termination of his special duty, is appointed Political Agent, Aundh and Phaltan.

Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, B. A. (Cantab.), I. C. S., acts as Political Agent, Surgana, vice Mr. R. B. Stewart, M. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S.

Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, B.A. (Cantab.), I. C. S., acts as Collector of Nasik and Member and President of the District Local Board vice Mr. R. B. Stewart, M.A. Oxon I. C. S.

Mr. F. H. Caldecott acts as Fourth Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. R. Macnamara.

Mr. O. Rothfeld, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Reverend Percival John Molony has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Mr. A. Cumine, C. S. I., I. C. S., has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 14th June.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice the Honourable Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, I. C. S., confirmed as Commissioner in Sind:—Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C. I. E., I. C. S., to be Chief Secretary to Government, Political, Special, Judicial, Legislative and Separate Departments. Mr. R. A. Lamb, C. I. E., I. C. S., to be Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, and to continue to act as Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments during the absence of Mr. Edgerley, or pending further orders.

Miss A. M. Benson, M.D., First Physician, Pestonji Hormasji Kama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, has been allowed an extension of furlough up to 23rd September.

Mr. J. B. S. Thubron, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, passed on the 18th June, a colloquial examination in Marathi.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

A league match was played yesterday afternoon on the Cooperage between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Government Telegraph. The game commenced in fine weather and before a large crowd of spectators. The sides were very equally balanced, but the Gymkhana had the luck. Shortly after the start, they succeeded in scoring the first point, the ball entering the Telegraph goal after touching the hands of the goal-keeper. Subsequently the Telegraphs showed very good form, but half-time arrived without any change in the score. On the resumption, the Telegraph improved considerably and made repeated attacks on the Gymkhana goal, but play had been in progress over fifteen minutes after the re-start before they were able to equalise. The Gymkhana, however, secured a free kick within a short distance of the Telegraph net and scored their second goal. The Telegraph men then made desperate attacks, and by quick passing thrice got well within range to shoot, but once the shot was missed and twice it went over the cross bar. A very interesting game ended in a victory for the Bombay Gymkhana. Score:—

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 2 goals
Government Telegraph ..... 1 goal

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

While the President was about to sign the minutes of the last meeting Mr. Hormusji Vakil said the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta while replying at that meeting on the debate on the Improvement Trust schemes, was allowed to introduce a matter namely the criticisms regarding the Ratepayers' Association which was entirely foreign to the subject then before the Corporation. This, Mr. Hormusji submitted, was a distinct departure from the procedure observed by the former Presidents of the Corporation. The ruling given by the President in allowing Sir Pherozeshah to make such criticisms having upset the ruling of the former Presidents, he (the speaker) asked that it should be recorded in the minute-book.

The President declined to accede to Mr. Hormusji's request and signed the minutes.

TULSI WATER SUPPLY

Dr. Katrak moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report the cause or causes of the foul state of Tulsi water supplied to the City for some days during the last week of May, and if he is of opinion that it was due wholly or partly to some works that were going on at Tulsi, to state whether the same could not have been taken in hand at any other season, when the scarcity of water would not have been so severely felt as in the hot season. He said during the last week of May, certain districts which were supplied by Tulsi lake received water, which, to say the least, ought never to have been supplied to the city. On the day the bad water was received in Bombay, he received messages from his friends living in the Fort, and as the description given by them of the quality of the water savoured of exaggeration, he made it a point to go and see the water for himself. He assured the Corporation that the water smelt most offensive, and was highly coloured. The question was whether the Municipality was justified in supplying water like that. He would not say anything against the executive without giving them an opportunity to offer an explanation. It had been stated that while certain works were going on at Tulsi in connection with the outlet tower, some putricent stuff mixed itself with the water. It might be that the work was necessary, but the question that struck him was that, if the work had been delayed for ten years, could it not have been delayed a few months longer, say until December or January, when water was not required in such a large quantity as in the hot weather. He thought that the people of Bombay had a right, after having spent three crores of rupees on their water-works, to complain that they should be supplied with such kind of water. It was the duty of the executive to have brought the matter before the Corporation, but for reasons best known to them they have not done so yet. It was to be regretted that such an incident should have occurred, and it was but fair and proper that the Corporation should probe the matter to the bottom.

Dr. Sukhia having seconded the motion, it was agreed to.

THE RECENT BURST IN THE TANSA MAIN.

Dr. Katrak moved (a) "That the Commissioner be requested to report whether the inconvenience of the short supply of water of about three days to the City on account of the recent burst on the Tansa main at Matunga could have been avoided if the 48" Vehar main had been laid to join the 48" Tansa main at Coorla. (b) That the Commissioner be also requested to inform the Corporation what the maximum storage capacities of the Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada Reservoirs are, and how much water is left in each of these reservoirs during the different hours of the day, especially after the draw off for the morning and evening supplies." He asked whether the time has not come when the Corporation should seriously consider the question of having additional reservoirs in the City.

The motion being seconded, it was agreed to.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved:—"That a Committee composed of Councillors to be named at the meeting be appointed to consider the question of the public lighting of the City after the expiration, on the 30th June 1905, of the present contract with the Bombay Gas Company." He said the subject was a very important one and the experience of the last contract showed that the matter should be taken in hand now.

Mr. Sarafali Mamooji seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

ROADS IN PAREL.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla proposed:—"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the great inconvenience felt every monsoon by pedestrians crossing (1) the road at the Junction of Bhoiwadi, Elphinstone, Dadar and Suparibag Roads and (2) the road at the Junction of Suparibag and Currey Roads on account of the flooding of these roads after even a single heavy shower of rain; and he be requested to take such measures as he may deem necessary for remedying the long-standing complaint, submitting proposals for the previous sanction of the Corporation if such sanction be necessary."

Mr. A. F. Unwalla seconded the resolution.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said he had occasionally passed by Supari Bag Road and he had found that one big shower of rain was so sufficient to flood that road as far as Kala Chowkey. That caused considerable inconvenience to passers by and he hoped the Commissioner would take early measures to remedy the evil.

DUST BIN CARTS NUISANCE.

On the motion of Dr. N. N. Katrak the Corporation resolved to request the Commissioner, to arrange for the immediate removal of street sweepings and gully refuse collected every morning and evening instead of depositing and allowing them to remain for hours before removal in the dust-bin carts located in different parts of the City.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE BUILDINGS.

In accordance with a notice of motion Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola moved:—That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to address Government for amending Section 143 of the Municipal Act in such a way as to enable him to exempt portions of buildings from payment of the general tax if such portions are occupied for public worship or for charitable purposes." He said all the former Municipal Commissioners had acted in a way as if the Act enabled them to exempt all buildings for charitable purposes from payment of general tax. He some time ago pointed out that that was not the correct interpretation of the Act and the practice of exempting charitable institutions from payment of general tax was discontinued. He now proposed the amendment of the Act in order to enable the Commissioner to exempt such places of public worship from general tax.

The Municipal Commissioner was of opinion that the matter should be postponed until the Corporation took up the subject of the amendment of the Municipal Act. He said the matter should not be settled in an off-hand manner. They should give the matter their careful consideration before going to Government.

Mr. Baptista moved an amendment to the effect that the subject should be referred to a committee.

Mr. Unwalla seconded the amendment, which was lost.

Mr. Jafferbhoy asked for and was allowed to award his proposition by substituting the name of the President for that of the Commissioner.

The proposition so amended on being put to the vote was carried by a majority.

DISTRIBUTION OF WATER.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola moved that the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the following Resolution of the Corporation, dated the 2nd August 1901, and that he be requested to inform the Corporation what steps he has taken to carry out the object of the said resolution:—That the Commissioner's letters dated the 19th June 1901, and dated the 10th July 1901, with accompaniments, be recorded and that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that the distribution of water in the City is of a character to justify in a great measure the loud and recurring complaints which are made by the rate-payers, and that, if the existing Water Department is unable to devise measures to remove these complaints, the Commissioner should proceed to take steps to reform and reorganize it."

Mr. Moolji B. Barbhaya seconded the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia in the course of his remarks, criticised the action of the officers of the Water Works Department.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta observed that it was to be regretted that members should avail themselves of that occasion to attack Municipal Officers. Whenever he found that something was to be said about an officer, he did not hesitate to do so in the least. But he believed, and many members of the Corporation would agree with him, that so far as the ability of the Water Engineer was concerned, it had never been questioned. However much they might find fault with him—and they did find fault with him on a former occasion—the Water Engineer was a very capable man (hear, hear) and it was a great pity that in discussing that question, members should have introduced personal reflections upon the ability of that officer. They all knew that there had been a large amount of leakage in the water mains, and that would probably be verified by Mr. Sherring, who was investigating the matter. When that leakage would be stopped there would be a larger quantity of water available to the city. He had carefully read the complaints appearing in the newspapers about insufficient and unwholesome supply of water, and while he admitted that there were some good reasons for these complaints, they were not after all of that intensity and duration which occurred some three years ago. When dispassionately considered, it would be found that the complaints made on a former occasion were of a far more serious character. There were reasons why these complaints would go on recurring, until means were adopted to secure a constant supply of water at high pressure.

(Concluded on page 6.)

NOTES FROM PARIS.

The Grand Chartreux Scandal.

PRO-RUSSIAN CRIES.

A THEATRICAL PRACTICAL JOKE.

PARIS, JUNE 17.

The Grand Prix, though it lacks the cachet of the Grand Steeplechase and the Prix d'Ocas Drags at Auteuil, is the most popular sporting event of the year. It yearly gathers an enormous assembly on the picturesque plain of Longchamp. If the weather is only fine on Sunday there will be the usual interminable procession of vehicles passing up the spacious avenue of the Champs Elysees on the way to the race-course in the Bois. The sights and sounds of Grand Prix Day are more reminiscent of an English Derby than any other meeting on this side of the Channel. Ajax, the stable companion of Gouvernant, in the prime favourite, and the victory of M. Blanc's colours will be a most popular one. But the attraction to many people of the Grand Prix is the dresses of the ladies in the Paddock. Delicate cloud-like robes in painted mousseline do soie are one of the successes of the season. It may safely be said that never before has dress for public ceremonies been more artistic—or more costly. The shortness of the sleeves of the fashionable gown has brought in the bracelet, which flashes on every arm. Thus the dressmakers and the jewellers of the Rue de la Prix are both contented.

Society here is bitten as ever London can be with the Bridge craze. It only comes next to motoring in its estimation. It has almost annihilated conversation and abolished flirtation. Unhappy the man who does not play it, in that he is shut from intercourse with his fellow beings; but unhappier still he who does, for it is a mistress who brooks no rival, and occupies his thoughts asleep or awake. Dinners become marching contests, with a train of indigestion in their wake, in order that the party may sit down to cards; afternoon engagements resolve themselves into Bridge teas and nothing else. The women gamble as spiritedly as ever the men. It is played in the railway train, for which there may be some excuse, especially on the off lines in France; it is played on motor journeys, sufficiently "rapid," one would think, without the aid of Bridge, and it is played in the entractes of the Opera. It is the smart thing to have a table arranged at the back of the box, and there, shielded from curious eyes, play a game or two before the curtain goes up. O shades of Wagner and Berlioz, what profanation is this? Thus the masterpieces of dramatic music become merely Bridge with interludes.

Paris is suffering from an epidemic of ugliness. Once it had a certain renown for the artistry of its posters, but I am afraid it is the day of the reaction in the direction of crass vulgarity and worse. There is likely to be some official attempt to put limits to the wild and disordered imagination of the advertisement designer. Sometimes the remedy is worse than the disease. For instance, a more or less unclothed nymph of the music hall, who flaunted upon the walls to the scandal of the respectably-minded bourgeois, was ordered to be bedizened with coloured bands of paper. The added dress only served to heighten the questionable effects, and the particular (or, rather, not particular) house of entertainment got all the more "reclame." The embellisher of the hoardings is no respecter of persons. Some little time ago M. Loubet and Mme. la Presidente were depicted on all the walls drinking somebody's chocolate, and incidentally informing the world how good it was. Objection was taken to it, and it was removed. The censor, indeed, is abroad, but he does not always belong to Government. Some coloured posters of a serial story, ghastly enough to give the nightmare to any schoolboy, were whitened out the other night by a band of men whose identity is not known. But they were public benefactors.

Mounet-Sully's rendering of Hamlet has been much criticised. Some find it over-played and anti-Shakspearian. To this number belongs Mme. Judith a celebrated actress of her day, now verging upon her eightieth year. So earnest was she to know the inward spirit of the divine bard, that she went to England and studied English. She arrived at such perfection in the language that she played the Prince of Denmark to enthusiastic audiences in Manchester. Then she came to Paris and presented her new reading at the "Francais." There it had a great success too—a faminine Hamlet before Sarah Beanhardt tempted fame that way. One of the converts to the new interpretation was Ambroise Thomas who composed his opera on the basis of the pale, dreamy somewhat effeminate youth of the real Shakspeare, as opposed to the hot-headed man driven mad, which is the rendering of Mounet-Sully as it was of his predecessors. It is wonderful to find the house following with such breathless interest the stupendous tragedy of the English dramatist (notwithstanding the defects and audacities of the Dumas-Meurice text) and the public interesting itself in the search for the true Hamlet.

Notwithstanding the attractions of the mother's medal, the happy thought of M. Piot, the Senator for the Cote-d'Or, and generally known as "the Apostle of the Repopulation," this nation continues to mark time whilst its neighbours increase and multiply. The time when the Frenchman will become as extinct as the dodo is, however, still a comfortable distance off, because, as a matter of fact the population is not declining, but shows a slight advance. Yet M. Piot is becoming desperately anxious, and has written another letter to M. Combes begging him to introduce legislation. At first sight this would seem a somewhat crude attempt to pad out the census tables, but M. Piot is confident that something can be accomplished. Tax the families with no children, he says, and lessen the imposts of the citizens with a numerous offspring. It is true that poverty and large families go together in France as elsewhere, but economists doubt whether the means proposed would accomplish the end desired. Even if the taxation were readjusted so as to press more heavily on the middle-classes it would not induce them to be less niggardly in their contributions to the new generation. Rather the reverse. M. Piot must think again and with some perception of first causes?

The casual tourist, strolling along the Paris Boulevards on any evening of the past two or three weeks, cannot fail to have been struck by the sudden invasion of the pavements by a large crowd of bawling and highly excited newspaper hawkers. About ten o'clock the men rush along shouting and gesticulating wildly. With an air of breathless and feverish haste, they thrust the contents bill of "Le Soir," which they pronounce "Le Sware," or the "Courrier du Soir," under your nose, and a paper into your hands. "Here you are, Mon Prince. Great Russian victory! The Japanese are smashed! They have downed the Yellows at last! Hurrah! Bravo! I am glad! It's none too soon. Good old Russia! Our friends are victorious at last!" and a running fire of similar exclamations, shouted out in the inimitable half-bantering, half-ferocious voice of the Paris "camelot." These shouts are accompanied with the most extraordinary antics. The men dance up and down, jump about, and execute a sort of war-dance with every demonstration of the most unbounded joy.

An evening or two ago I discovered for myself, and by the merest chance, how it was all worked. Happening to pass, about half-past nine at night, through the quiet alley which leads out of the Faubourg St. Honore into the Rue Royale, I came across a subdued crowd of a couple of hundred "camelots" in a courtyard outside the office of a late evening newspaper. Two or three stout individual in low collars, flaming neck-ties, and heavy metal watch chains, were busily engaged distributing small pieces of cardboard to the men. Curiosity prompted me to stop and listen, and I found that these tickets served as a kind of check on the men. After they had raided the Boulevards for an hour or so the men were to turn up in the Rue de Croissant, the Salisbury-court of Paris, and there they were to be paid. This puzzled me. Why should men be paid for selling a paper; Happily chance came to my assistance. Among the motley crowd I spotted

Charles, a former newspaper deliverer of a well known Paris newsagent. To take Charles into the adjoining wineshop and supply him with a glass of his favourite liquor was the work of a minute. What's this special job you have got on now Charles? I asked. Why, Monsieur, said Charles, with a mysterious wink, we are working the Russian lay. We have been at it since last Monday week. The Russian lay, as I quickly ascertained, consisted in warming up the somewhat lagging public interest in the Russian war. For two francs a night Charles and a couple of hundred of his fellows were supplied by obliging friends with a quire of papers each, and were required to go forth on to the main boulevards and vociferate the report of a Great Russian Victory, so far as the police would allow them. It is not such an easy matter as it seems, for no Paris newsvendor may shout out the contents of his paper, but must show by his attitude and his exclamations that he has important news. For the two francs Charles and his friends were expected to show their unbounded delight in the most exuberant manner possible. But the paper was being tossed out of the office, and Charles hurried away to get his quire, for which he duly paid. In a few minutes, at a sign from one of the stout, low-collared men before mentioned, the men rushed away, and as they deployed into the Rue Royale the night air was rent with their shouts.

President Loubet, it is stated, is somewhat annoyed at the rather free use of his name made by M. Combes the other day in the debate on the Chartreux alleged attempted bribe. It was remarked that the Premier was not at the dejeuner offered by the President to the Finance and Budgetary Committees. If we are to attach any importance to current rumour, the energetic and combative Prime Minister is a thorn in the side of M. Loubet, and he would be glad if M. Rouvier, or some other equally possible successor, could pluck out the thorn for him. Rumour, however, especially in France, often lies. There is an old French saying, dating back from the Revolution, which has it that "Celui qui mange du Pretre en meurt," but M. Combes seems to have a large and hearty appetite, and the dish apparently agrees with him. At all events, he does not at present show any signs of an early death from political indigestion.

Another man whose name is mixed up in the Chartreux affair is M. Mascuraud, who, as president of the "Republican Committee of Commerce and Industry," is alleged to have received certain mysterious donations as contributions to a fund for the spread of Republican ideas—that is to say Republican ideas from M. Combes's standpoint. M. Marcuraud is a hale and jovial man of considerable girth who lives with a huge cigar perpetually in his mouth. He is the very prototype of a political "boss," and, indeed, in M. Mascuraud we find the first French specimen of the type. Until the advent of M. Combes's Administration few people had ever heard of M. Mascuraud or his Republican Committee of Commerce and Industry, and to this day the Paris Chamber of Commerce will have none of him while the manufacturing and commercial bigwings of the country look upon him with suspicion. They will not allow that he is in any way representative of French commercial or industrial interests. Nevertheless, M. Mascuraud wields very real power in a political sense; he is the right hand of the Premier, and the recognised official dispenser of Government favours and decorations to French industrial and commercial men. Outside the Republican Committee of Commerce and Industry no grace is found for business men anxious to be "decorated." The object, of course, is to force the commercial men of France to come round to the Government interpretation of the word "Republic." M. Mascuraud is at the head of a well-arranged and evidently costly organization, the money for which is probably not exclusively provided by members' subscriptions. The committee boasts several thousand members in all parts of the country, but few are drawn from the richer mercantile and industrial classes, who continue to hold aloof from M. Mascuraud and his committee. It is curious, by the way, to observe that several well-known Paris cafes and restaurants are "out" of Chartreuse. If you ask for a glass of the famous liquour, you will be told, in these places, that the stock has been exhausted, and that as the wholesale price has gone up, and the liqueur is no longer manufactured, the proprietor has not renewed his stock. You will, however, be offered plenty of imitations, and in only too many places these imitations are offered as the real article, and in the real bottles.

This is the time of the year when theatrical engagements are made by the principal Paris theatres for the winter season, and a day or two ago M. Porel, the manager of the Vaudeville Theatre, was the victim of some disreputable practical joker, M. Porel, who is still, by the way, the legal husband of Mme. Rejane, since the divorce has not yet been completed, had announced that he would attend to engage artists, and he arrived to find the theatre crowded with the most extraordinary and motly collection of mummers ever seen in the Vaudeville. The ladies were of the class one meets with on the outer boulevards, and as for the men, their raiment would not have been out of place at a costume ball. As soon as M. Porel had recovered from his surprise he asked for explanation and discovered that some heartless rascal had spread the report that, sick of his experience with Paris "stars," the well-known manager had determined to compose his next season's troupe with new and undiscovered "talent" from the travelling fair theatres, in which, it was said, he had noticed real dramatic ability. M. Porel was the first to laugh at the joke; and in a bantering and good-humoured way expressed his astonishment to the assembled crowd that "artists" with such a knowledge of the world should allow themselves to be so easily gulled.

It is during the present week, by the way, that candidates for the opera ballet are put through their preliminary examination, and that existing members of the ballet compete for advancement. It is quite interesting to assist at one of these competitions. The jury, consisting of M. Gailhard, the manager, of messrs Capoul Simonet, and Boyer, and of Mesdames Rosita Maur and the other leading ladies and dancing mistresses of the Opera ballet, take their seats in the Guignol and critically watch the would-be ballerine as they whirl across the stage. The young women first manœuvre in groups to the sounds of a piano, and then execute dizzy and complicated steps individually, while the jury gravely take notes. To-day a number of the candidates, in spite of their long and arduous training, were not considered sufficiently perfect, and will be eliminated from the final competition in July. As, however, the members of the jury do not make known their decision immediately, but only after due deliberation in secret conclave, they were at once mobbed by stout, anxious mammas and elderly well-groomed and decorative-looking gentlemen, who had promised to use their influence on behalf of their little proteges.

At a court-martial at Bannu, Sepoy Fatteh Khan, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force) was found guilty of "an omission prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in that he, on the 24th March, when sentry of the Fort magazine guard between 3 and 5 a.m., and in charge of 599 boxes of Martini Henry ammunition, covered with a tarpaulin, omitted to keep on the alert, in consequence of which omission one box of ammunition, value Rs. 22-12, the property of Government, was abstracted from beneath the said tarpaulin." In the same connection Sepoy Zarif Khan of the same regiment was found guilty of "disgraceful conduct in committing theft of the property of Government, in that at Pannu, on the 24th March, he committed theft in respect of one box of ammunition," etc. The two sepoys were sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour, Fatteh Khan for seven years and Zarif Khan for ten years, and in addition to forfeit their India Frontier Medal of 1895, which, in the case of Fatteh Khan, has a Waziristan clasp, and in the case of Zarif Khan two clasps, Waziristan and Tirah. Sir Bindon Blood afterwards reduced the terms of imprisonment to five years and seven years respectively. These punishments no doubt seem heavy, says the "C. and M. Gazette" but when it is remembered that had the theft been successful many a brave and faithful soldier—perhaps even many a comrade in the 53rd Sikhs—might have had to pay the penalty with his life in some future Frontier war when these stolen cartridges would assuredly fly home to roost, no one will care to say that less exemplary punishments would have met the case.

ALLEGED MURDER BY TWO WOMEN.

Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Sessions Judge of Satara, in March last, convicted two women named Rukhma and Bhagu of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and without the intention of causing death, and sentenced them to five and two years' rigorous imprisonment respectively. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Tuesday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty. Mr. Branson instructed by Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the accused; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

Mr. Whitworth, in his finding in the case, said the two accused were charged with the murder of Baiji, a girl of 10 or 11 on the night of the 8th February last, Rukhma was her mother-in-law; and Bhagu was Rukhma's mother-in-law. In the early evening of 8th February, Baiji was alive and well, tending buffaloes; and before it was quite dark her body was taken out of the village well. The two accused were near the well, and they called the attention of some passers by to the fact that there was some one in the well. One Lakhu entered the well, and brought out a body which proved to be Baiji's. The body, when examined by the Civil Surgeon on the morning of the 10th, was found to have contusions on the face, large contusions over the left side of the jaw, large contusions over the left ribs, contusions all over the left arm; and the Civil Surgeon gave an emphatic opinion that death was not due to drowning, but to shock, the result of the injuries he described. It was obvious, Mr. Whitworth remarked, that injuries so extensive could not have been caused by the girl falling into the well; and the inference was irresistibles that the body was dead before it entered the water. If that were so, then the prisoners' knowledge of the fact that the body was in the water, and their pretence that they heard the sound of some one splashing about in the well implied that they were privy to whatever took place immediately before. No doubt, said Mr. Whitworth if the women had just murdered the child, it was a bold step on their part to at once call attention to the fact that the body was in the well. It was however, also their wisest step, and it seemed to have succeeded in keeping all suspicion off them for a week. After reviewing the evidence, the Sessions Judge found both the accused guilty and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in giving the judgment of the Court, said: At the conclusion of the arguments in this appeal, we reversed the conviction and sentence as to the second appellant Bhagu kom Mukunda, and directed her discharge, because in our opinion, even assuming that the death of Baiji was due to beating, the evidence that Bhagu had taken part in it was very unsatisfactory and discrepant. We reserved judgment as to the first appellant, because though the oral evidence consistently connects her with the beating, and though the Sessions Judge had believed it, yet there are observations in his judgment which throw some doubt on the witnesses and beside the medical evidence recorded in the Sessions Court has not been as full and clear as it ought to have been in a case of this kind. The learned Sessions Judge seems to have been a good deal influenced by the medical evidence in relying upon the oral evidence; but the question being whether Baiji was alive before she was drowned, it would have been more satisfactory if the Civil Surgeon had been examined at greater length than he was on all material points, as to the state of the lungs, the heart, etc The notes of the post-mortem examination, held by the Civil Surgeon, were not admitted as part of the evidence in the Sessions Court. The result of this defect in the medical testimony has been that counsel for the appellants before us has referred to the text books on Medical Jurisprudence and pointed out passages to show that such testimony, as we have in the present case, cannot be treated as convincing. We do not think it necessary to remand the case for further examination of the Civil Surgeon. Giving appellant No 1 the benefit of the doubt and assuming that death was not caused by the beating which Baiji received, the circumstances of the case clearly point out that Baiji had been beaten before she was drowned. There is no doubt that injuries were found on her body, that there were marks of purging on the "sarri", and also what looked like burning marks on the groins. These circumstances give some way in corroborating the oral evidence as to beating. We think, therefore, that though the evidence may not be clear as to the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, of which the Sessions Judge has convicted the appellant, it is sufficient to support a conviction of the offence of grievous hurt. We, therefore, set aside the conviction under section 304 and convict the appellant No. 1 of the offence under section 325, but as the sentence passed by the Session Judge is within the limit prescribed in that section, we confirm it.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

(Concluded from page 5.)

For about two years after the introduction of the Tansa water into the city, they had a constant supply, and there were no complaints made during that time. The Commissioner had applied himself strenuously to find out means by which the city could secure a constant supply of water at high pressure and when that was done, there would be an end to these annual complaints.

Mr. Hormusji S. Vakil said about three years ago when the matter was hotly discussed by the Corporation it was recommended that one or two wards should be metered because the people were wasting water. But it had since been ascertained that the main pipes were leaking and the fault of wasting water that had hitherto been thrown on the people was therefore unfounded. It the main pipes were leaking, the charge of wasting water lay at the door of the Municipality and not with the people. When the matter was discussed on that occasion, the Commissioner assured them that he would see that the whole thing was put in proper order. But he was sorry to say, nothing had been done to improve the state of things. In several parts of the town, water was not available even on the first and second floors. As regarded the dirty nature of the water the least said the better. Formerly complaints were confined to the native population of the City, but at present as was evidenced by the correspondence which appeared in the English newspapers, Europeans had also raised their voice against insufficient and dirty water supply. Mr. Jafferbhoy has perfectly justified in bringing this matter before the Corporation because nothing had been done to remedy the evil which existed three years ago. When the Tansa water was introduced into city, they were assured that there would be a constant supply of water at the rate of forty to fifty gallons per head. But that constant supply never came. Mr. Hormusji in concluding his remarks observed that now the Commissioner had heard the members on the subject, he trusted that officer would give some relief to the ratepayers of the city.

Dr. Dadachanji said the Commissioner had already forwarded a report on the subject to the Standing Committee, which showed that except on the 16th and 17th May when there was a burst on the Tansa main, water was supplied at a sufficient pressure to the Fort and Colaba District.

Mr. Jafferbhoy having replied on the debate, the proposition was put to the vote and carried.

DIRTY AND FILTHY WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. Hormusji S. Vakil moved that the Commissioner be requested to state the cause of the dirty and filthy water supplied from Tulsi reservoir and to suggest the remedy for the removal of the nuisance. He said it had been practically admitted that there had been, during the last two months, insufficient and at the same time impotable water supplied to the city.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola pointed out that the matter had already been discussed and that no good purpose would be served by passing an additional motion on the same subject.

The proportion on a division was lost.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

AN ASTROLOGER'S PREDICTIONS.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR AND TIBET.

According to Pandit Ram Narayen, "the famous astrologer and Jogshastri of Cawnpore," we need not look to the Anglo French Agreement to save us from a conflict with our friends across the Channel despite President Loubet's eulogy of the new entente cordials. The Russo-Japanese war, the seer declares, is to rage for a further period of two years and a half and will terminate by the end of 1906. China is to remain neutral throughout, but Russia is to succeed in enlisting the active aid of France and Germany, the result of which is to bring Britain and the United States to the assistance of Japan and to precipitate a Continental war in which we are to be successful. Of the two original combatants, we are told 'neither will gain anything"—a rather ambiguous prophecy, for Japan professes to be fighting to turn Russian out of Manchuria and to preserve the integrity of China, not for any gain to herself. It would be more interesting of hear if Russia is to lose anything. Port Arthur, for instance. The astrologer is more definite about Tibet and evidently the present negotiations are to fail for we are to defeat the Tibetans, conquer the country and annex it to the Indian Empire on or about the 18th April 1905. Lord Curzon, it may be noted, is to return to India and to retire finally from the Viceroyalty in the latter end of 1906, when he will be elevated to an exalted position. Is it written that he is to become Grand Lama?—"Pioneer."

SOME STORIES OF THE KAISER.

(Concluded from page 4)

In German dramatic life the Kaiser is ambitious of taking a great part. He frames plays especially those which have as their theme the glories of the Hohenzollerns. He arranges for scenic effects and is a severe critic of performances. Above all, the Emperor is a strict censor of plays. Paul Beyse, a German dramatist, declared that his play on Mary Magdalene was suppressed by the personal order of the Kaiser.

ROYAL CARDS.

Musician, author, and dramatist, the Kaiser is also an artist and a critic of art. Passing over the historic pictures, the Kaiser never wearies of painting by deputy.

Mention may be made of a pack of playing cards designed by him. The Queen of Hearts is represented by a portrait of Queen Victoria; the Queen of Diamonds by the Dowager Queen Margherita of Italy; the Queen of Clubs by the late Empress Elizabeth of Austria; and the Queen of Spades by the Czarina.

The Pope figures as the King of Spades the late King Humbert of Italy as King of Clubs, Leopold of Belgium as King of Diamonds, and the Kaiser himself as the King of Hearts.

Bismarck, Gladstone, Crispi, and M. Waldeck-Rousseau are the four knaves, while four of the "prettiest actresses in Europe"—their names are not divulged—represent the four aces.

One of the most curious parts of the book deals with the Kaiser's alleged secret visits to Italy and Paris. Often it is stated, when it is officially announced that the Kaiser is in residence at one of his distant castles, he is in reality staying in Paris under a veiled name.

"On these occasions, it is stated, he takes the name of one of his castles, never using the same name twice. It is said that he never stays more than a week, and that this period is broken by one or two sudden visits to his castle of Orville, in Lorraine where he is officially announced to be staying.

"His Paris escapades throw the dozen secret agents attached to his person into the utmost terror. What a diplomatic surprise it would be if anything ill befell his Majesty in France while the world believed him to be in Lorraine."

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT SURADA.

The transport Surada, Captain R. E. Honeywood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Berbera, which port she left on the 24th June, and called at Aden and Karachi. She brought the following:—Captain Leslie R. E., Captain Gwynne, R. A. M. C., Lieut. White, Essex Regt., Conductors Daley and Knox, Assistant Surgeon Donwall, Staff Sergt. Bartram, Sergts. Cunningham and Wilde, Mr. Jamsetjee, Corporal Chubb, Privates Bulton and Aves and 56 followers and Government stores.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY AT NASIK.

A TREMENDOUS SKELETON.

A correspondent writes:—A Vernacular weekly paper the "Kalpatari," published at Sholapur in its last issue states that a tremendous skeleton of a giant has been found in the River Godhavari at Nasik City. The skeleton, we are told, measures 37 1-2 feet in length and 18 feet in breadth and its teeth are of the size of a grinding stone or pestle. The skeleton was immediately removed to Calcutta by the order of the Nasik City authorities.

SNAKE-BITE SPECIFIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Owing to my unexpected absence from this place for almost a month, I was unable to send the snake-bite vegetable specific to those gentlemen who have asked me to send them the remedy. As I have now returned from my tour in Rajputana I beg to assure the gentlemen through the medium of your renowned daily that I shall very soon send to them the vegetable root for trial.

SAMALDAS,
Medical Officer.

Sailana, July 4.

HINDOO CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your note in a recent issue of your excellent paper on 'Hindoo Cricket' emboldens me to write a few lines on that often discussed subject. Every cricket loving individual—at least one who is not biased—must admit the vast improvement the Hindoo cricketers have made in every department of the game. Not taking into account the result of a single solitary match of the Hindoos, I mean the match of the Hindoos with the Oxford Authentics—a result on which a certain section of the community has been basing its own standard of Hindoo cricket, I do not hesitate to say that the result of recent matches as well as their match with the Aligarh College last year fully entitles the Hindoos to challenge the Presidency and the Parsees for a trial. We can very well understand why a representative team of Parsees refuses to try their strength with a representative Hindoo team, as in case the Hindoo team triumphs the Parsee colours will be lowered. What I do not understand is the reason why the English cricketers who write so much in favour and appreciate the efforts of the Hindoo cricketers do not challenge the latter to arrange a match with the Presidency Europeans, thereby compelling the Parsees to meet their Hindoo friends face to face in a friendly encounter. Why not try and arrange one fixture every year? If it be found that the Hindoos could hold their own against the Presidency Europeans, by all means arrange an annual fixture. If they fail, give it up, but let it not be said that the experiment was not tried.—Yours, &c.,

G. D. D.

7th July 1904.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Cause.
A Upper, Maadle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	3	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	19
D Khotwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakhmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	2	2	13
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	5	6	85
Total plague deaths to date	276,192	225,174	
Same date last year	21	15	69

Fishermen in the Lizard (West Cornwall) district are suffering greatly from the remarkably large number of spider crabs on the coast. In Porthallow Cove, on one day, upwards of 1,000 spider crabs were landed, one fisherman alone taking nearly 200 in his nets. The shells of these crabs are so hard and rough that they damage the nets almost beyond repair.

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HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

In a dime museum on the Bowery, New York, the other day was to be seen a singular stuffed creature, half-seal, half-man, which was labelled "The Talking Fish." Half-man, we say, though the human likeness of the creature lay chiefly in its face, which had been given a fond and communicative expression. The only difficulty might seem to lie in the fact that, as it was dead, its talking powers had to be taken on credit. The honest showman, however, vouched absolutely for them. The "fish" had conversed with a sea-skipper off Long Island. Else, how could he have known that it wanted to be taken on board? New York's scientific men, on the vessel's arrival in the Fall river, were invited, moreover, to come and hear it speak. But most unluckily, just as it was about to explain itself, it died. "Honi soit qui mally pense." Professor Garnier's talking apes are outdone. The scientific world has lost a great opportunity.

Dr. Dowie has gone, and gone as he came, first class, says a home paper. Therein, to the simple mind of the man in the street, exists the one alone conclusive test not of the prophetic faculty, but of the prophet's disinterestedness. A prophet ought not to require to travel first while his humble secretary goes third. Far otherwise was it in the case of a fellow practitioner of the Doctor's who was selling a universal panacea in the form of pills at Queen's Crescent, Kentish Town, one Saturday night. He praised his pills now eloquently, now humorously: but the crowd was not convinced. Nobody bought so much as a box. Then the medicine-man began an apologue (a very foolish, pointless apologue it seemed) till he paused half-way for breath and inspiration. He continued, Well, as I was saying I came up from Manchester here first class—another pause, before, with an immitable gesture, he added, with a third. class ticket. The crowd roared and roared again Here was a rogue, but an honest rogue. His pills must be good. He had no need to finish his tale, The pill boxes went off at twopence each like hot buns. Dr. Dowie ought to study a little more ingenuously the contradictions of human nature and the susceptible humours of the crowd.

There is an Italian weekly published at Milan, "L'Amore Illustrato," in whose columns all the old sentimentalism of the Latin races appears to have found a refuge. It is, so far as we have seen, an irreproachable paper, and we commend it to all lovers who can read Petrarch in the original. Because it is not only sentimental: it is, in a way, practical. It has a weekly court of love, where the time-honoured predicaments of those who follow its behests are dealt with, much as they were dealt with long ago at the Court of Marie of the Troubedors. Here is problem xxi. in its current series of questions in love's courtesy and etiquette: "Supposing a young man to be deeply in love with and about to marry a charming girl, and then to discover on the eve of marriage she had hidden from him the fact that her father had brought dishonour on his house and children? "Che fareste?" What ought the young man to do?" We shall look forward with great curiosity to see what the answers, and particularly that answer which is adjudged best, will be. For the subscribers to the paper flock to this court of arbitration, and the answers are many and as serious as if Petrarch himself sat to arbitrate.

The eternal topic of weather, whose treatment or avoidance is said to be a sign of a person's real intelligence, grows more absorbing to some of us. We should like to speak of it, if at all, with discretion and a flavour of science. We are relieved then to be able to quote M. Joseph Jaubert, the director of the Municipal Observatory of the Tour Saint Jacques, who has been making observations on the weather-glass. These all go to prove that the pressure of the air and the barometric variations in consequence are much more subtly ordered than the mere amateur of weather at all supposes. There is, as he is aware, a mean diurnal pressure, but he does not realise how this affected by the seasons. Nearly every day the glass rises or tends to rise—no violent disturbance intervening—from 4 to 10 a. m. and then to fall from 10 to 4, and up and down again in the same alternation. This double movement, like the current set up by the beats of the heart, is regular, and is known as the diurnal oscilation. But the seasonal variation, though more eccentric, is almost equally certain. That is to say, for example, in June not only is the mean pressure exactly differentiated from that of July, but the average matinal maximum occurs some two hours earlier than in December. We could offer many more openings for the polite discussion of the weather out of M. Jaubert's interesting observations, but perhaps this is enough for a beginning.

Wu Chaou Chu, the son of a former Chinese Minister to the United States, is being educated at Atlantic City High School. He has carried off the chief prize and delivered the valedictory essay. In this he makes a plea for "The Conservatism of the East." He quotes the Bible, Francis Bacon, Edmund Burke, and alfred Tennyson. "Nervous energy cannot be lasting any more than motion can be perpetual," he says. "Progressiveness is a mark of youth, and since nations have to grow old they have to adopt conservatism, which is a mark of age. The youth may ridicule the aged for his conservatism, but when the youth enters old age he too shall be ridiculed in turn by the rising generation. An American Tenny son to-day is justified in saying, 'Better fifty years of America than a cycle of Europe.'" Thus at the age of seventeen nature has marked out Wu Chaou Chu for a diplomatic career.

The Vienna Court of Appeal has recently been engaged upon a case involving a custom dating back to the time of the Old Testament. According to the Biblical law expressed in Deut. xxv. a man is bound to marry his deceased brother's childless widow, any issue resulting from such a marriage being known as the child of the deceased husband. This custom, it may be added, is not only theoretically prevalent among orthodox Jews of the present day, but is found among Persians, Hindoos, Gallas, &c., with whom it is connected with the theory of reincarnation. Among Jews the brother-in-law (or the nearest kinsman, as in the case of Ruth and Boaz in the Old Testament is allowed to decline this duty, and the Talmudical Law has developed the principle of dispensation till it has become the prevalent practice, and practically the duty of the Levirate (from levir, Latin brother-in-law) is never fulfilled. The formula used when the duty is declined is known as Chalitza (lit, removal), and until this has been given the widow cannot legally, according to Jewish law, marry anyone else. Chalitza acting as a divorce. In the case in question which has been before the Vienna courts the surviving brother demanded of his sister-in-law a sum equal to about £320 before he would give Chalitza and thus put her in a position of being able to remarry. So the amount was paid. After her second marriage, however, she proceeded to bring an action against him, on the plea that she had only paid by unfair compulsion, but in two instances the Court declared against her. The Vienna Court of Appeal, though, has now decided in her favour, declaring the demand for Chalitza to be illegal and unjustifiable.

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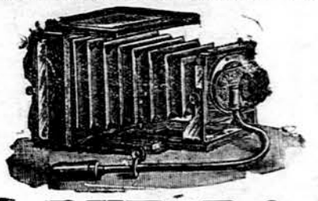

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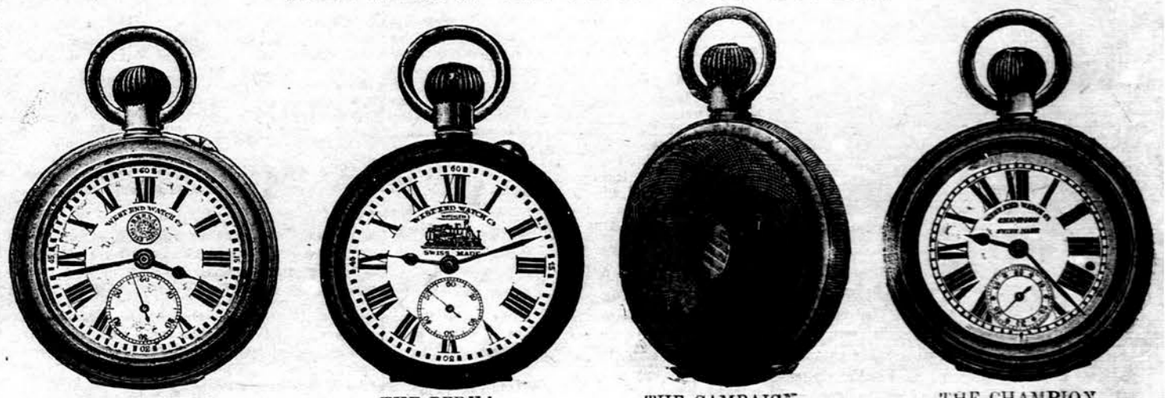

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PURELY PERSONAL.

THE hundreds of gaily-dressed ladies who reached Prince's Skating Club a few minutes after three o'clock on Wednesday June 15th received a wholesome lesson on the virtue of punctuality. The Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by the Duke and pretty Princess Margaret, was already within, and the doors were closed while the ceremony of opening the bazaar in aid of the Hospital of St. John and Elizabeth proceeded. The Royal Duchess, who wears her position with shyness, was doubtless grateful for the absence of crowding as she inspected and admired each stall in turn and made her purchases. A little later the crush was enormous, and apparently every beautiful frock in London was on view. The busiest man about was the Marquis de Soveral, whose services must have been worth a gold mine. He captured everyone to buy at his stall, and adroitly evaded the attentions of other sellers.

The Duchess of Norfolk performed the opening ceremony on the second day, and came in for even more pressing notice than Royal ladies whose faces are better known. So dense was the throng that a way had to be cleared for her to walk round the hall. She looked delicate but brightly amiable, and comported herself with a gentleness that pleased the critical onlookers. Her dress was of grey taffetas, and she wore a string of the perfect pearls presented to her on her marriage. Lady Lansdowne opened the bazaar on Friday, and so well did it succeed that it was kept open a fourth day. No visitor left without taking a look at the gold cup presented by the Pope.

If that tiresome old gentleman, Father Time, looked in at the Crystal Palace Jubilee Concert last week, he probably slunk away with his scythe between his legs—let us hope that he fell over it and hurt himself. For Time was set utterly at defiance by at least three of the artistes taken part in the performance. First of all, there was Sir August Mann's delightful figure with his silver locks—the old trick of tossing them back with his left hand still much in evidence—ruddy face and velvet jacket conducting with splendid skill and vigour the vast orchestra and choir, some three thousand four hundred souls in all. Save for the very brief intervals, he was on his feet for the best part of three hours, and he finished, in sporting parlance, "full of running," and yet he is said to have been born in 1825! No wonder Sir August came in for a great reception when he stepped briskly on to the platform, and for a royal ovation when the end came and with it a veritable snowstorm of waving handkerchiefs, a "hataclysm" of "toppers" and "bowlers" tossed madly upwards, and salvo after salvo of thunderous applause.

Then there was Mr. Santley, who is alleged to be seventy, exciting terrific enthusiasm by the "elan" with which he "attacked" "O ruddier than the cherry." And with him another superb exponent of "il bel canto" Madame Albani. What an artiste! According to the book, it is four and thirty years since she made her debut at Messina in Bellini's La Sonnambula; but a fig for chronology. It was a young and mightily attractive brunette scoring her first triumph with Gounod's vocal waltz "Nella Calma," save that no debutante ever sang with such exquisite finish, such perfect mastery of a beautiful organ.

Supporting their elders were three "promising children"—Mr. Ben Davies, in grand form; Miss Agnes Nicholls, who scored heavily in a duet with Madame Albani and a solo; and Miss Muriel Foster, who was recalled three times for her rendering of "Che Faro" from Gluck's Orfeo. Truly a memorable concert, not only as a musical event, but for the personal triumphs of Sir August Manns, Mr. Santley, and Madame Albani. Finally, Mr. Schenk and the management of the Crystal Palace Company are to be congratulated on a brilliant and adequate Jubilee reception, and now that electric traction from town to the Palace has been definitely decided upon, the coming of a new era of prosperity.

I went the other night to see Mignon at the Drury Lane Theatre, and I was really delighted by a very fine performance. I don't think there has ever been a better chorus than that which Mr. Manners has brought together for his season, nor a better or more harmonious orchestra. The company itself is a very fine one, and, in short, Mr. Manners deserves well of every lover of music. As everybody knows, Mr. Manners proposes to lay the foundations of that National Opera House for which people have been calling for years. He undertakes to bear all the losses this season at Drury Lane may produce; while, if there be a profit, it will go to the nucleus of a fund for the National Opera. The experiment in its first nights did not go as well as might have been expected, but now I hear that business is good. The prices are reasonable—six shillings for instance, for the stalls; and, indeed, the moderateness of the prices has made people rush to the absurd conclusion that the performances must be mediocre: whereas they are excellent.

Mr. Manners is one of the most energetic, pushful, inexhaustible creatures I have ever known. He will do anything and everything in a theatre. If needs be, he takes the leading role; he rehearses a ballet; than he drills a chorus; then, he is called upon to settle a financial question, for he is the financier as well as the leading spirit of his enterprise, then he sings a duet with Miss Moody—his gifted wife, and then you see him in a corner polishing up a piece of armour, or mending a bit of scenery, the one thing you never see him doing is resting quietly. Such a man deserves to succeed, and in time, he will be as big a man, I believe, in the world of music in London as he is already in the provinces, where he has revived the old love of the opera,

It is a distinct loss to the play-going public that The Duchess of Dantzic has ended her career at the Lyric Theatre. The piece had had a run of nearly ten months, but there was no reason why it should not have gone on for ten months more but for certain business arrangements and certain demands of the Country Council which compelled the close of Mr. Edwardes's tenure of the theatre. The Duchess of Dantzic marked something like a new departure in comic opera. In the midst of all the gaieties and irresponsibilities of the usual comic piece, there suddenly was struck a note of drama; and then came an even deeper note of tragedy. For the light, thoughtless plain-spoken Mme. Sans-Gene became the figure of a woman fighting for love and life, and fighting against such odds as the imperious will of Napoleon. This was the almost entirely new note which the piece introduced into the comic opera, and this was perhaps the reason why the piece had such an immense hold on the interest and the affections of the public.

It was fortunate that for the leading role—with all its alternations of mad gaiety and profound tragic passion—Mr. Edwardes had so admirable an artiste as Miss Evie Greene, Miss Greene already had many great successes, but it was in Madame Sans-Gene that for the first time she had an opportunity of revealing the full range of her very remarkable gifts. Everybody knew that she had a very beautiful voice, a great vein of humour, and a pleasing personality, but her mastery of passion and pathos had yet to be shown. In some of the scenes towards the close of the play she acted with such truth to nature—with such easy command of even poignant passion—that she moved every audience during all these months. From the King downwards, every body who saw her in these scenes has paid her the tribute of their tears.

All this severe strain on voice and nerves has been exhausting, and more than once Miss Greene, who throws all her soul into her work, was thereatened with a complete nervous breakdown. The month of rest she is now about to have will restore her strength and enable her to take up the part in the provincial and American tours of the piece, which are to be soon given. A slight attack of laryngitis affected her voice for a while during the last nights; but a great throat specialist declares that her throat requires but a few weeks' rest to be quite perfect again. I have only space for a few words about some of the other artistes in the piece. Mr. Holbrook Blinn's performance of Napoleon was almost startling in its realism. The likeness to the wellknown features, figure, and demeanour of the great Napoleon was almost disturbing at times. Mr. Denis O'Sullivan repeated his triumphs of the concert stage and now that he has taken to golf—I am responsible for that—is singing better than ever. Mr. Courtice Pounds has shown all his old cunning mastery of a beautiful, expressive, and moving voice. Altogether it was a goodly company that broke up (I hope not for long) last Saturday; it will be long before we shall have anything as good in London again.

Professor von Herkomer, who is retiring from the work of his famous school at Bushey at the age of fifty-five (while Sir Henry Irving, who is sixty-six, lightly talks of at least another two years of labour is a striking example of what success means in England. Years ago, the Professor will tell you, his mother had to gather together thirty shillings every week to keep her large family, and very often it was a hard struggle for her. When Mr. Herkomer began to feel his feet, his family decided that he should build himself a house and his present palace was the result. When I started, he says, I had nothing, now my house and its contents are worth a hundred thousand pounds. And, he adds, with a twinkle, I am not in debt!

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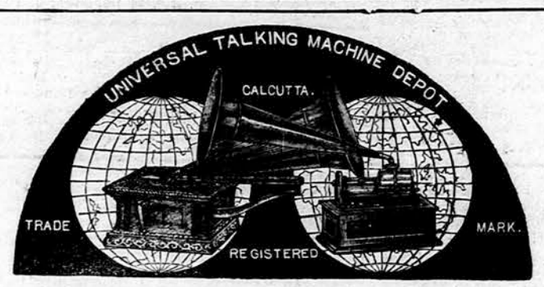

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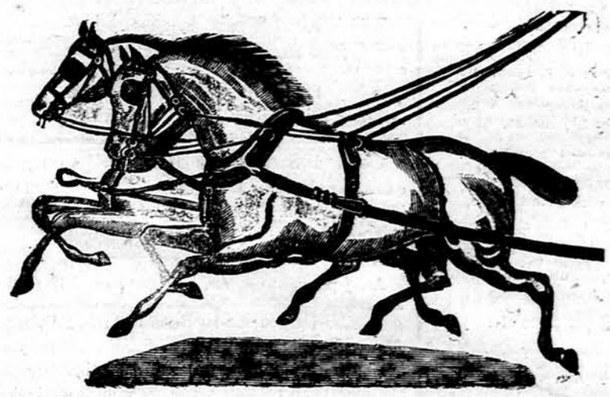

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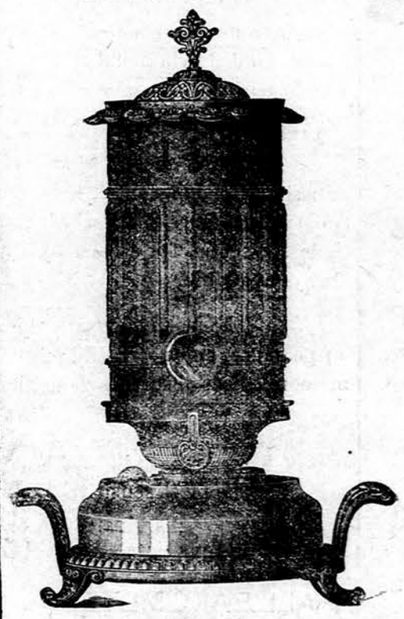

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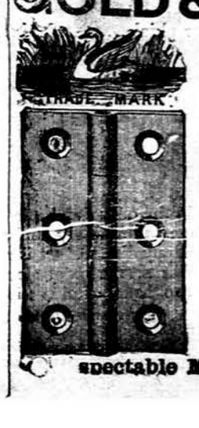

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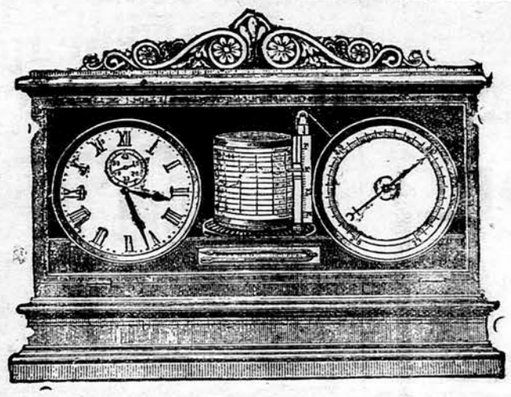

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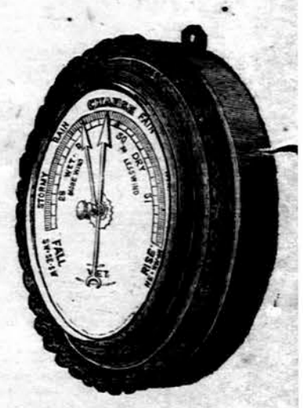

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